SEPTEMBER 27, 1947

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—Photo by Karsh

**Paul Scherman, Toronto-born violinist recently appointed Assistant Conductor of Toronto Symphony Orchestra, will conduct most of this season's "Pop" concerts. Symphony Week, starting September 29, will be first feature of the orchestral year and will also launch a drive for $60,000 to meet a budget deficit.**

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THE FRONT PAGE

# Canada And the Council

WE SHALL no doubt get on the Security Council, but have we counted the cost or do we just want a free ride in the seats of the mighty? In the United Nations it is the Security Council that is supposed to *do* things—unpleasant things like keeping the peace. The General Assembly only *recommends* things of that sort.

Take, for instance, the Report on Palestine suggesting that that country should be cut in two. The General Assembly may well accept the Report by a large majority, believing that it represents the minimum of injustice and hardship for the maximum number of people. But the Assembly can only recommend that the Security Council put the Report into action.

What sort of action would be needed? The Arabs, a majority of Palestine's population, oppose the plan and some of them seem very handy with tommy-guns. As yet there is no international police to enforce, in the face of Arab opposition, any policy adopted by the Security Council. Some countries on the Council, perhaps Britain or the United States or even the U.S.S.R., might feel that fewer of their own men's lives would be lost in the long run by sending troops into Palestine now than by letting things go from bad to worse. If so, we should do the same. But shall we?

If we are really going to take our position in the Council seriously, and live up to the responsibilities that it entails, it is important that our permanent representative should be a man who can carry all sections of the country with him, so far as that may be possible, in any action required to carry out the policies which he supports. We can think of only one Canadian who has all the qualifications that we have in mind, and he is a man who would fill the position with distinction for himself and credit for his country. We refer to the Right Hon. Louis St. Laurent.

## The True Commonwealth

WHEN the Canadian Socialist party, desiring to avoid the stigma then attaching to the word "Socialist", decided to call itself the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, it is unlikely that it anticipated that at some future date the word "Commonwealth" would be interpreted as an allusion to the British Commonwealth of Nations and therefore as indicating a desire to impose a single so-called Cooperative, but really Socialist, policy upon all the nations of that group. That however is what seems to have happened; for the Ottawa staff correspondent of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* has discovered that the C.C.F. party is "frankly out on a platform for the Socialist Commonwealth", meaning obviously the Socialist Commonwealth of British Nations, and that therefore "these issues can no longer be divorced from Canada's relationship with the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth units".

We predicted as long ago as the first month of Mr. Attlee's tenure of office that there would be Canadians, hitherto ardent advocates of the closest possible relationship with the United Kingdom", whose ardor would come in time to be gravely abated by the fact that the Conservative and Coalition Government of Great Britain had been superseded by a Labor Government, possessing a sufficient majority to carry out Labor policies. It is an ingenious idea to blame this abatement on the C.C.F., but we cannot say that it carries much conviction. It is highly possible that some C.C.F. politicians have argued that Canada had better go Socialist because Britain has a Socialist Government, just as there were for many years Conservative politicians who argued that Canada should always be Conservative because Britain frequently had a Conservative Government; but the idea never commended itself to the great majority of the Canadian people, who have

*(Continued on Page Five)*

# Self-Satirization in Canadian Art Suggests

*By Paul Duval*

THERE is a distinct trend today, on the part of Canadian painters, towards a pictorial concern about the "human comedy". It is likely that from now on, Canadians groping for national adulthood are going to be helped along by the pictorial wit of their artists.

It is only recently that the human element has begun to occupy such an important part in the *oeuvre* of our artists. During the past thirty years, Canadian art has passed through a period of vigorous and highly decorative landscape painting. The achievements during that period were—and remain—remarkable; they ploughed the ground for the outstanding harvest which we hope, and suspect, Canadian art is going to realize within the next few generations. However, the character of this future art will probably centre about the human scene, rather than pure landscape. Sibelius, to use a musical equivalent, is about to be succeeded by Brahms.

AT present, after three centuries of art in Canada, *genre* painting is assuming a position of some real national importance. Whereas, only a few years ago, major exhibitions of Canadian art would be basically landscape shows varied by an occasional commissioned portrait, today it is frequently a matter of fifty-fifty division between *genre* and landscape.

There are now many painters who concentrate on figure work, varying it with an occasional landscape—which exactly reverses the situation of just a little while ago.

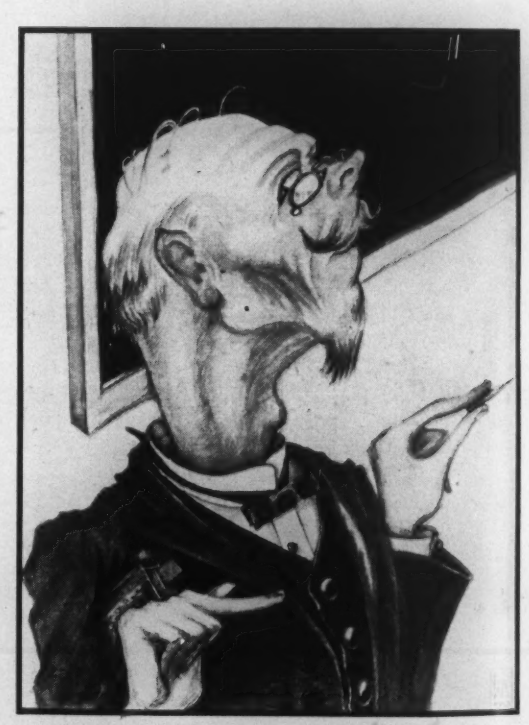
It is too soon, of course, to expect *genre* painters of the very highest order to be produced in this country, but there are already a few artists who

Humor is playing an increasingly important part in Canadian art. "Gossip" . . .

. . . a wistful study by W. A. Winter and "Closing the Deal" by the same artist are two studies revealing this interest in humanity.

"Midnight at Charlie's" is the sort of café scene to be encountered in any Canadian city. One of Winter's recent paintings, this canvas is owned by Lawren Harris.

"The Snowsuit" by Jack Nichols, in the collection of Mrs. O. D. Vaughan.



"To the Point" is an acid comment on pedantry by Dr. Walter Ruhman.

Though it's the Chamber of Commerce, it does not escape criticism, and here artist R. York Wilson pokes gentle fun at the undying ritual of the after-dinner speech.

Crayon drawing "In a Streetcar" is by Maritimer artist Miller Brittain.

"Listening to Music" is witty oil painting by Montreal artist, Philip Surrey.

# This Nation Is Finally Attaining Adulthood

are breaking ground in this direction, following in the pioneer steps of such historical exceptions to the Canadian landscape rule as Beaucourt, Antoine Plamondon and Robert Harris.

IN limning the "human comedy", our artists have done commendable work in the three fields of wit, pure humor and satire. Satire, though, seems to have produced the most effective canvases to date.

This is a very comforting sign, for satire is a symbol of maturity. Directed at the foibles of its *own* people, satire is the mark of a nation possessing a healthy state of mind. The British, to date, have almost always been brilliant self-satirists. The French, during the great Republican years, and the Americans (especially between 1900-1930) never hesitated to turn their pens and brushes against themselves.

Dictatorships, however, have been notoriously efficient in destroying the quality of a nation's capacity for self-criticism in the light of reason. The Germans, under Hitler; the Italians, under Fascism; and the Russians, under Stalin, in their supersensitive years, cut loose against any foible abroad while the weaknesses at home multiplied, their cancer uncriticized.

When Germans, Italians, and, yes, Soviet citizens can again look at themselves and their leaders—and laugh—we shall know they have acquired a new, and willing, confidence in themselves and their statesmen. For satire can arise out of affection as readily as it can out of hate, and as much from a desire to improve a friend as to destroy an enemy. Satire is the cathartic of society and, in its subtler aspects, the delight of civilized minds.

The fields of pure humor and wit have been less exploited to date by our artists, but there are a number of painters now entering them with some entertaining results. Our rather dour Dominion has not been particularly noteworthy for the lightness or pointedness of its wit heretofore. Nor have we, as a people, a remarkable sense of the ridiculous. We have taken ourselves with a stolid seriousness reminiscent of the Mock Turtle in "Alice in Wonderland".

However, as we grow more self-aware as a people, we see the funny side of ourselves increasingly, and our painters are a party to this trend. The artist, from his vantage point of observer, is beginning to create a visual form of light humor which is novel to Canadian art. By the use of distortion, eccentric juxtaposition of subjects and appropriately witty use of color, the artist can create a type of humor which has no verbal equivalent.

IN this issue we reproduce examples of satire in Canadian art, as well as others which reflect the related veins of wit and pure humor. These are not necessarily the finest examples in their field, but they are fairly typical. However the individual reader may react to them, it should please him to know that Canadian artists are interested enough in his peculiarities to possibly make him the unwitting subject of a future canvas. And, as the years go by, the number of such intimate pictorial records is going to increase, adding to the sum of our knowledge about one another, and—probably—adding considerably to the sum of our national art.

**"Saturday Night", a portrayal of a Canadian beer parlor by Franklin Arbuckle, who did this and similar satiric canvases several years ago. Since then he has become one of Canada's leading commercial artists.**

**"Opening Night" by Franklin Arbuckle is artist's comment on art gallery preview show.**

**Canvas entitled "The Dreamer" by Charles Comfort, who is an instructor at the University of Toronto.**

**"The Serenaders" by R. York Wilson, a brisk canvas representative of the satiric vein which characterizes much of this artist's work.**

**Witty portrait of a "snake" walk by convent pupils—"Montreal Schoolchildren" by Philip Surrey.**

**"The Silly Ass" by Rody Kenny Courtice reveals her keen sense of the ridiculous in poetic terms.**

## DEAR MR. EDITOR

# Canadian Students in U.S. Told of Opportunities in Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MISS TWEED'S most interesting article (S.N. Sept. 20) turned my thoughts to an article on Canadian students in the U.S. (S.N. July 26) by Mr. Kidd. Mr. Kidd complained that nothing was being done to assist Canadian students studying in the U.S. to find suitable employment in Canada, their home country. Miss Tweed's article on the E. & P. Division of the National Employment Service omitted to mention steps taken to deal with this problem by the E. & P. Division.

The E. & P. Division early recognized this problem and its difficulties. The expense of sending representatives to all U.S. universities was prohibitive. Therefore, a list of 903 Canadian veterans studying in the U.S. was obtained from D.V.A. A letter was sent to each one of these students offering to supply detailed information on request regarding conditions and opportunities in any part of Canada, and also offering assistance in finding a suitable opening when the time of their graduation approached. (In addition to this the Veterans' Placement Division of the National Employment Service wrote a similar letter to over 400 Canadian veterans taking Vocational Training in the U.S.A.) The same letter has been sent to 200 veteran students studying in the U.K. and on the continent of Europe.

In these letters it was explained that our mailing list of Canadian students was not complete and the recipients were asked to pass the information along to other Canadians.

The response to the letters has been most gratifying. Out of the 903 university students to whom the letter went in the U.S. to date over 400 have replied. Replies continue to come in, because many do not write until nearing the end of their studies. All replies express appreciation of the letter and most of the students definitely wish to return to Canada, if suitable employment can be found. Only one reply expressed no intention or desire of returning to Canada. These students have cooperated in passing the information along to non-veterans.

No one organization can solve this problem in its entirety. A cooperative effort is needed. The most important phase is the listing by employers of their openings for highly qualified personnel with the Executive and Professional Division of the National Employment Service. It must be remembered that it would not be reasonable to expect E. & P. offices to be successful in their efforts on behalf of these students unless employers are prepared to encourage students to use these offices by making a regular practice of listing all their openings.

*Ottawa, Ont.* G. M. MORRISON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## Death in Nice

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. DUFF of Welland is wrong in saying that Isadora Duncan met her death in Paris (S.N., Sept. 6). It was while driving on the Promenade des Anglais in Nice. I was there at the time and well remember the horror people felt at her untimely death.

*Edmonton, Alta.* ENID A. WORNUM

## Grand Mufti's Record

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS about time Canadians were better informed on the Palestine situation. The anti-Semitic riots in England were no doubt inspired by Sir Oswald Mosley and his fascist followers. Decent-minded persons everywhere must realize that the terrorists in Palestine are not acting in the interests of world Jewry and are not supported by the majority of the Jews in Palestine, U.S., Canada or elsewhere. The actions of a handful of power-mad degenerates in Palestine must not be used to further Hitler's poisonous venom of anti-Semitism throughout the world. Surely six million murdered Jews was large enough a price to pay. The world has too soon forgotten this grandiose slaughter.

Until now there has been little strife between Jew and Arab in Palestine. The recent conflicts between Jews and Arabs in the Holy Land are no coincidence. They are inspired by one man—the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. The Mufti, a war criminal and former ally of Hitler, now lives in safety in an Egyptian mansion free to continue his nefarious activities. Full details of the Mufti's pro-Nazi activities are contained in a 133 page memorandum which was presented to the United Nations by The Nations Associates on behalf of a group of U.S. liberals such as Freda Kirchwey, Philip Murray, Raymond Gram Swing, James G. Paton, Frank Kingdon.

The memorandum entitled "The Palestine Problem and Proposals for Its Solution" exposes the pro-Nazi Arab role in World War II. The Arab states were mostly pro-Nazi and the Grand Mufti played an active role as an ally of Hitler. He instigated the anti-British uprisings in Syria and Iraq and later fled to Berlin where he aided Hitler in his mass extermination of European Jewry. The Mufti organized the Moslems in Africa, Russia and the Balkans in order to sabotage the Allied war effort. In 1929 he was responsible for the Jerusalem riots in which 133 Jews were killed and was also responsible for the Palestine terrorism of 1936.

When the British caught up with him in 1939 he went to Iraq where he organized the Bagdad pogrom in which 400 Jewish men, women and children were brutally murdered.

Bartley Crum, a member of the Anglo-U.S. Commission of Inquiry on Palestine, quotes a Nazi war criminal: "The Grand Mufti had repeatedly suggested to Hitler, Von Ribbentrop and Himmler the extermination of European Jewry as a solution to the Palestine problem."

It is very peculiar that, at a time of so much tension in Palestine, a war criminal like the Mufti should be permitted to add to the trouble and incite the Arabs against the Jews. There can be no peace in Palestine until the Mufti and his followers are tried and imprisoned.

*Toronto, Ont.* BEN NOBLEMAN

## Artists Neglected?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A few weeks Canadian symphony orchestras, in the five or six cities which boast such aggregations, will begin their concert seasons; music lovers will applaud, and a select group of musicians, here in Toronto, will sigh—with relief. For some months they'll be making a decent living, just practising their profession!

But those outside the T.S.O. will not be so happy. For example, there's a woman violinist. Praise of her playing comes from the late, great Sir Dan Godfrey and Marie Hall, from Bertram Lewis, Achille Revarde, Geza de Kresz, Reginald Stewart; from Toronto's Cesar Borre, Samuel Hersenhoren, and Sir Ernest MacMillan. She has played as a soloist for the B.B.C. and C.B.C., as well as with many concert groups, and was for ten years with the T.S.O. itself. Since the necessity of caring for a sick husband, with certain other circumstances, caused her separation from the T.S.O., this brilliant musician has been nearly destitute. She lives in a garage and her two violins are in pawn. For some time she has been free to accept engagements, and has sought them, but the "powers that be" seem to think all Toronto's good musicians are in the Symphony, and there must be something wrong with those who aren't.

Nor is this case unique. Some time ago I cited that of another violinist who does housework for a living; I know a concert cellist who, in desperation, is opening a secondhand bookshop; there are dozens of others in similar plight. How does this fair Dominion, or her Queen City, ever expect to achieve artistic recognition among the nations, while she treats her artists (musicians are not alone) with such cruelty?

*Toronto, Ont.* ROBERT FAY

## Tommy's Jugs

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A recent article on I.Q. tests (S.N., August 2) the author, R. F. Lambert, includes one which he calls a "stinker": Tommy's mother sent him for seven pints of water, and gave him a three-pint jug and a five-pint jug. How is Tommy to measure out exactly seven pints, using nothing but these two jugs? The answer that "He fills the larger jug first," etc. is undoubtedly the simplest one. Tommy could also have accomplished the feat had he chosen to fill the smaller jug first.

He fills the smaller jug and pours contents into the larger. He re-fills smaller jug and from it fills larger, leaving one pint in smaller jug. He empties larger jug, pours in one pint from smaller, fills smaller and pours the three pints into larger, making four pints therein, and then re-fills smaller and goes home with four pints plus three, i.e. seven.

Can one of your readers think of a shorter method?

*Deep Cove, B.C.* C. STANSFELD JONES

## No Warrant

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU have always been a strong and fearless advocate for justice. We have been trying war criminals for mass murder. Should we not bring to trial those who were responsible for the mass murder in Hiroshima with the Atomic Bomb? This unspeakable crime against our Christian civilization had no warrant from the people of the United States or the British Empire. Had they been consulted it would never have been used. The perpetrators should be brought to justice, *whoever they are.*

*Ocean Park, B.C.* ROBERT HUGHES

# Passing Show

SCIENCE, which has been producing all sorts of new and frightful weapons, has now succeeded in making rain by dropping dry ice on the clouds. Next it might turn its attention to speeding up the output of new motor cars and sunshine.

•

George Marshall does not seem to be getting anywhere with Gromyko and Vishinsky. Perhaps Margaret Marshall would do better.

•

At our nursery school most of the children are divided into juniors and seniors. The 4½-year-olds are "super-seniors."

•

**Geological Note**

Man has survived the glaciers' frost
And won this earthly paradise,
Where what we buy at astral cost
Is spoiling for the lack of ice.

J. E. P.

•

The way some people grouse about the new hemline, you would think it was abolishing legs instead of merely concealing them.

•

Signor Togliatti, the Italian Communist leader, says he has a private army of thirty thousand and will have to use it "if the government doesn't give prompt proof of its democratic spirit." If anybody else said the same thing he would rightly be regarded as a Fascist.

•

"Over ninety per cent of the young people who joined the church last year had no Bibles." — Regina *Leader-Post*. What per cent of the young people who had no Bibles didn't join the church?

"Labor Wants Private Enterprise to Work"—heading of magazine article. That's all right; private enterprise wants labor to work too.

•

It is no use saying "You-be-Canadian" to a really determined You-go-Slav.

•

Ottawa's mayor reports that Russian official hospitality is "unlimited." It can afford to be, with no Opposition to check the appropriations.

•

Proposal that Displaced Persons be admitted to Canada as domestic servants reminds us that our domestic servants long ago became displaced persons.

•

Doukhobors claim to have found a place in Turkey where there has never been any bloodshed. They will have to hurry; the benefits of civilization spread very rapidly.

•

Somebody should explain to the Russians, who probably learn their international politics by ear, that a Marshall Plan is not necessarily a martial plan.

•

**Turnabout**

Saskatchewan is about to repeal the Masters and Servants Act. Wouldn't it be easier and more realistic just to amend it by enacting that the employees are masters and the employers are servants?

•

Skis are to be narrower. It isn't their width that bothers us in the streetcars.

•

"Far too many Liberals grow into Tories."—Wilfrid Eggleston at the Liberal Summer Conference. Well, they live longer than they used to.

•

October 4 is World Day for animals, and Lucy says we should remind them how thankful they should be that they are not human.

**The Derry gardens—unique roof gardens on top of the London department store of Derry and Toms—have been reopened after final completion of repairs necessitated by the blitz. Here full-grown trees dig themselves into three feet of soil, a stream complete with ducks and swans is crossed by two bridges; there are fountains, terraced lawns and a wide variety**

**of flowers. The waters are fed from artesian wells 400 feet underground. Taking four years to build, the project was completed in 1938, only to be closed the following year when air-raids started. Top picture shows vine-covered archways in Tudor Court section; lower picture, Sun Pavilion.**

# The Front Page

*(Continued from Page One)*

voted Conservative, Socialist or Liberal for very different and much more proper reasons.

The view that "Canada's relationship with the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth units" must be gravely affected by any change in the internal economic arrangements of any of them seems to us entirely foreign to any proper concept of the Commonwealth. The basis of Commonwealth unity is not a common economic policy but a common Crown, a common parliamentary system, and a common conception of the proper relation between the human being and his government. If Socialism in Great Britain should prove to be breaking down either the symbolic position of the Crown, the effective power of Parliament, or the traditional British conception of the relation between citizen and state, then it will be time to get worried about Canada's relationship with the United Kingdom,—unless of course Socialism is at the same time doing the same thing in Canada. Until then, the less we hear of this sort of thinking about the Commonwealth the better.

## Two Hours for One

HOW long can farmers "be asked and required to exchange two hours of agricultural labor for one hour of industrial labor" in the business exchange between agriculture and manufacturing industry? That is the query that was put the other day by a British Columbia farmer, Mr. Harold W. German, and which is being echoed all over the agricultural community. Mr. German's language is a not inaccurate description of the actual relationship between the remuneration of farm labor, which is based on the price obtainable for agricultural products, and the remuneration of a good deal of industrial labor, which determines the price that must be asked for industrial products.

In a normal free economy of the old style, such an imbalance as this would be corrected, though only very slowly it is true, by a gradual transfer of labor from the less attractive to the more attractive occupation, which would ultimately result in diminishing supply and therefore higher prices in agriculture. But competition has practically ceased to be an effective influence on the price of industrial labor; and instead of the wages of industrial labor being adjusted downwards and those of agriculture upwards, what happens is that the farmer becomes less and less able to buy the products of industry, and the output of industry is consequently curtailed, with unemployment of a large portion of the industrial labor force but with little or no adjustment of industrial wages and industrial prices. This was the pattern of the depression of the 'thirties, and unless some corrective force can be brought to bear it will be the pattern of the next depression. It all arises from the basic difference between an agricultural and an industrial economy, which is that an agricultural economy meets falling demand by reducing its prices, while an industrial economy meets falling demand by reducing its output.

## BEND IN THE ROAD

On September 30 Canada's war-time armed forces cease to exist. To mark the "Stand down" there will be a coast-to-coast hook-up on the C.B.C. on that date, and the following poem has been written by Lieut.-Commander Watt for the occasion.

SIREN echoes, whimpering, flee
Across the sea.
O'er the hill grows faint the beat
Of marching feet.
Throbbing motors whisper, die,
Beyond the sky.

This is the turn of the road
The citizen legion trod,
Some to return to the land they bore
As a flame in their hearts through the chill of war,
Some to return to their God.

Summoned by an inner voice,
They made their choice.
Welded as a single force,
They faced the course.
Tested by Disaster's wraith,
They kept the faith.

This is the turn of the road
Where those grim years pass in review,
And the million men, who became the blade
Of their country's cause, mark the last parade,
Then face the road that is new.

Fears men gave up life to end
Still haunt the bend.
Voices whisper without cease
"Make real the peace!"
Silently the ranks re-form
Who knew the storm.

FREDERICK B. WATT

**WINTER WEAR**

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## Royal Navy Going Down?

THE British Government is forced to cut its spending in all directions, including the armed services. The *Wall Street Journal*, discussing the size and direction of the probable cuts, says:

"The navy reportedly has been requested to cut its expenditure $132 million. According to current reports, such a cut would entail closing one overseas naval station, probably in the West Indies, withdrawal of the British Pacific fleet and abandonment of such bases as Singapore and Hong Kong, the sacrifice of the entire air arm east of Port Said, and leaving no major units of the British fleet in the east Indian Ocean. It would also probably mean closing certain dockyards at home. It is estimated the cuts would reduce the navy's meagre manpower resources by about 50,000 men.

"Some here (in London) suggest the most valuable warships could be laid up on a care and maintenance basis but it is believed in some quarters there would not be enough manpower even to carry out this safeguard if the government cuts are accepted."

These reports lead us to the following comments: (1) Since outlays on the Royal Navy for this year were planned at a level around $1,000 million, the effects of the cut under discussion may be exaggerated. (2) Nevertheless, large reductions may be expected, and the United States, willingly or unwillingly, will have to shoulder some of Britain's far-flung responsibilities. Soon the sun will never set on the United States Empire. (3) Has Ottawa seriously considered what we can do, both as a way of playing our part—paying our way—in world affairs, and also as a way of providing more Canadian dollars to Britain?

## Funereal Photography

AT THE funeral of a murder victim in Toronto last week several press photographers were set upon and their cameras were tossed about the cemetery and broken. This was of course an entirely unlawful action, and would constitute ground for a claim for damages, and probably for an assault prosecution.

We find it interesting that no steps toward either kind of proceeding have been taken by the newspaper chiefly (if not solely) concerned, the Toronto *Star*, which we should have expected to show some regard for the rights of its employees or free-lance suppliers. We deduce from this that the newspaper may feel that there would be a very large amount of public sympathy for persons who adopted this method, however illegal it might be, for protecting themselves and their friends from what has become an almost intolerable nuisance. If photographers must face the fact that they and their machinery will not be protected by their employers even when they are strictly within the law, they may become slightly less aggressive and more considerate of the feelings of those whom they photograph, a development which would certainly be welcomed by the more sensitive portion of the public.

## Widows and Widowers

WE WERE much interested the other day in the impression produced on our editorial mind—and it was the collective editorial mind, for we discussed the matter among several members of the staff and found ourselves unanimous—by the expression "my sister's widower" which was employed that day by Emily Post in her famous column on social usage. We concluded that, whatever the American language spoken by Emily Post may do, the English language spoken by Canadians does not tolerate the use of a possessive with the word "widower". This is extremely curious, for there is obviously no objection to the term "my brother's widow", which is exactly the same thing with the sexes reversed.

The reason seems to be that in countries which "think in English" it is easy to regard a woman as continuing to belong, in a limited sense, to her deceased husband, but it is not easy to regard a man as belonging, even in that limited sense, to his deceased wife. A widow is a "relict"; a widower is not. Rank and status have nothing to do with it. Queen Victoria was certainly the widow of the Prince Consort; had she predeceased him the Prince Consort would still not have been referred to as the widower of Queen Victoria. A widow used to be expected to announce herself as such by her garb and demeanor, a widower (after a reasonable period of mourning) was not. It is no doubt all very illogical, but logic and the relation of sexes have not much in common anyhow.

## French Stations

TWO arguments are advanced by the opponents of the granting of broadcasting licences to certain applicants in Western Canada and these have now become public property as a result of the hearings recently held in public for the first time by the C.B.C. Governors. The first is that the applicants propose to broadcast in French, and should not be allowed to do so. The second is that the applicants are interested in advocating the doctrines of a particular religious body, and are therefore not fit and proper persons to operate a broadcasting station. We do not think either of these is a principle which should control the granting of wavelengths in Canada.

The first principle means that persons who have an indefeasible constitutional right to use the French language "in the debates of the Houses of Parliament of Canada" and "in any pleading or process in or issuing from any court of Canada established under this (the B.N.A.) Act" are to be prohibited from using it in radio communication. That is surely an impossible claim.

The second principle means that persons such as clergymen, who are officially associated with a religious body, may not own or be interested in a radio station, on the double assumption that if they do (1) they will use it to advocate the doctrines of that body, and (2) that such advocacy ought to be prevented. That is surely also an impossible claim.

The uses that may and may not be made of a radio station are a matter for definition and regulation by the controlling authority. If the Canadian people desire that radio stations shall advocate no religious views whatever, or shall advocate different religious views in prescribed proportions (as they now do to some extent with political views), they can through their Parliament instruct the C.B.C. to regulate accordingly. They have not done so, and we doubt if they are likely to do so. Even when they do so they can only ask that the owners of stations obey the regulations. They cannot reasonably ask that the ownership of radio stations shall be confined to people who have no particular religious views or have no desire to advocate them on the air.

This of course does not mean that applications *must* be granted if the applicants intend to broadcast in French, or to advocate the views of a particular religious body.

## Symphony Week

PAUL SCHERMAN, the young musician on the Front Page, has occupied every chair in the violin sections of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra from the back row to the front desk. His orchestral career began at 15 when he won a T.S.O. scholarship and a job with the second violins. Recently he was appointed Assistant Conductor. Ettore Mazzoleni will remain as Associate Conductor with limited duties because of his heavy responsibilities as Principal of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto; Sir Ernest MacMillan continues as Musical Director.

For the coming season Sir Ernest, Mr. Mazzoleni and Mr. Scherman have planned a series of concerts, both in Toronto and other cities, that will bring good music to thousands and should keep the T.S.O. among the leading two dozen orchestras on this continent. But, as with symphony orchestras everywhere and of all times, receipts from concerts will not be enough. Helping to meet an anticipated T.S.O. deficit of $60,000 will be the objective of Symphony Week beginning in Toronto on September 29. Civic minded citizens should contribute, thereby allowing concert tickets to be priced at levels that encourage a full house.

## On Finger Printing

DO THE legitimate civil rights of the individual as against the organized community include the right to become untraceable? Is the citizen entitled to disappear, by his own choice, whenever he feels like doing so?

That, it appears to us, is the sole question that needs to be considered in the discussion of the demand that the more than a million sets of fingerprints in the files of Canada's Defence Department should be torn up and thrown away. The fingerprints constitute a means of tracing and identifying the individual whether he wants to be traced and identified or not. The demand that they be thrown away involves the assumption that the state has no right to trace and identify him. We do not think that assumption can be maintained. Nobody attempts to maintain it in the case of any person who has once fallen foul of the police, if ever so slightly. Nobody attempts to maintain it in the case of any Canadian who had occasion during a certain period in the recent war to visit the United States. Nobody attempts to maintain it in the case of the holders of certain kinds of licences and the followers of certain occupations. It is true that one can avoid being fingerprinted by avoiding these and some other contingencies, but that does not prove that there is an indefeasible right to avoid being fingerprinted. Our own feeling is that there is not, and that if there is an injustice involved in keeping the fingerprints of a million Canadians in the Defence Department, it is best remedied by taking the fingerprints of everybody else. There are much more effective ways of maintaining individual liberty than by keeping people's fingers out of the ink.

## "WHICH IS ABSURD"

THE man who robs a baker's till
And shoots the owner there
Is quickly dragged to Gallows Hill
To dance upon the air.
But one who robs ten thousand score
(Thieving at wholesale rate!)
And "liquidates" as many more
May be a Chief of State.
Bright in gold lace and courtly gear
And go unhanged for many a year.

J. E. M.

# The Race Between the Pen and the Sword

By MAVOR MOORE

**This is a look at some of the practical difficulties in the way of what we call "international understanding". In spite of our much-touted methods of communication and information, are we really getting to know each other?**

**The author was recently with the United Nations Radio Division, producing the daily review of U.N. activities which was carried around the world. During the war he was Psychological Warfare Officer at Canada House in London, and later chief English-language producer at the C.B.C.'s International Short-Wave Service in Montreal.**

"THE PEN," says Richelieu in Bulwer Lytton's biographical drama, "is mightier than the sword." For a long time this hopeful adage has been quoted *ad nauseam* by those who wished to believe that somehow or other the spirit will prevail over the flesh, good over evil, etc., etc., without our having to do much about it, or at least as a sort of divine reward for doing a little. Such wishful souls never quote the first part of Lytton's sentence, which runs: "Beneath the rule of men entirely great . . . " There is an IF attached to this business, you see.

Fortunately it is becoming widely recognized nowadays that the triumph of pen over sword, like that of grass over weeds, is something that takes place only under carefully cultivated conditions—under a certain climate, which must be worked for. And at the moment, as any philosophical child of five can tell you, the climate is not so hot.

I have lately come back to Canada after three months of watching the latest attempt to establish an atmosphere in which the pen might flourish. The men and women at United Nations may not be "entirely great"; in any case we seldom call the living great, we wait until death and time make them thoroughly respectable. But these living are the nearest to greatness which the world appears to provide at the moment.

And yet their debates, day in and day out and frequently at night, were a repetition of one pattern; the race between the pen and the sword—or, if I may drop my overworked metaphor, between knowledge and understanding on the one hand, and the threat of military action on the other. It was like watching an argument between cavaliers with hands on hilts: would they reach understanding before someone felt sufficiently insulted to draw the ever-ready weapon? Or should we kill first and ask questions afterwards? I believe this question is at the core of our difficulties.

## Separate Languages?

Here's what I mean. In the subcommittee which was drafting a Bill of Human Rights, the question arose as to whether groups within a country ought to be allowed to maintain separate languages. Mrs. Roosevelt (who was the chairman) speaking for the U.S.A. said "No". Her country had found, she said, that things ran best when all groups became thoroughly assimilated and used one tongue. Dr. Malik of Lebanon immediately asked for the floor and vehemently declared (in his excellent English) that such an arrangement would mean outright civil war in his country, where three separate groups are held together on the basis of preservation of their own cultures. Here appeared to be an instance which would find the United States supporting the subordination of private freedom to the good of the state, while the Soviet, with its nearly a hundred languages, supported the individual (which, of course, the Soviet representative proceeded to do).

We in Canada are acutely aware of the same problem; not only with English and French-speaking Canadians, but with our Doukhobors and Hutterites. The question is emphatically not academic; we would not find it so in Canada if we tried to force all French Canadians to speak English, and it is as serious a matter wherever it arises, in Lebanon or however far away.

I mention this instance to demonstrate two things. First, the proud and suspicious way in which all groups of people approach the business of practical politics ("ready to fight", in other words); and second, the naïveté of the assumption that the world is divisible down the middle into cowboys and Indians, or cops and robbers. Most of our newspapers today in their editorial policies seem to believe that the more we find out about countries we don't like the more will we be convinced of their perfidy; while the more other countries get to know about us the more will they appreciate our shining righteousness. Frequently this pernicious piece of illogic is of course purposeful. But the simple truth is that every time we white-wash or black-wash different sides of a matter, we are helping to confuse the issue: we are militating against ultimate solution.

## Rumor, Old and New

And heaven knows the difficulties are numerous enough in the way of achieving mutual understanding, even if many groups all over the world were not actively fostering falsehood. As I listened to the debates at U.N. I was conscious of the conflicts which history and age-old rumor bequeathed to us, often inflamed by current false rumor. Serious political tangles developed over simple language difficulties (for instance, a word in Chinese had to be invented for "uranium"!) or over intellectual knots which have plagued thinkers since Aristotle pointed out that Plato said "all" when he should have specified "each" or "every".

We have radar and television, but our systems of direct communication with one another are about as modern as the spinning wheel.

What are our current means of stimulating mutual information and understanding, and are they working?

Travel is one, but only if the traveller goes to see and not to confirm what he wants to; and at the moment travel is difficult and inconvenient. Without travel, we are left with the so-called "information media": newspapers, books, radio and film; and the international exchange of cultural material such as music, painting, etc. Let's look at these briefly.

## Depressing Pastime

One of the most depressing pastimes we invented at Lake Success was reading the morning papers after sitting through the previous day's session. It must have been two other guys, the way they told it. No U.S. papers that I came across except the New York *Times* and *Herald Tribune* gave anything like an objective report of what had gone on, and even they were prone to slight "coloration."

Here's a simple instance. Early in the discussion of the Greek question in the Security Council, the Yugoslav representative was attacking the Greek government. Herschel Johnson of the United States, on a nod from the chairman, interrupted to ask if it was in order for the Yugoslav delegate to continue this tirade against another member government. His remarks were translated into French. Mr. Gromyko then asked—in Russian—if it was in order for Mr. Johnson to interrupt a speaker; his remarks were followed by French *and* English translation. Mr. Johnson thereupon said he didn't recognize the right of the Soviet delegate to tell him when to speak and when not to. French translation followed. Mr. Gromyko in Russian said it wasn't up to the U.S. delegate either; French and English translation, and so on.

Now by any standard except that of Victorian melodrama this little exchange was vastly insignificant; yet out of a whole day's important


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debate this molehill was chosen to be made into a press mountain. The least of the colorations had Mr. Gromyko "shouting". This was a complete falsehood. I can never remember hearing the Soviet delegate raise his bovine tones, and I defy anyone to acquire and maintain heat in an argument punctuated by translators who could make cold prose out of the "Song of Solomon."

### Merrily to Extremes

Soviet newspapers (from what one can tell) go merrily to the opposite extreme, as do most of the far-left presses in the U.S.A. Nor do newspapers of one country get large circulation within the borders of another in translated editions—which is the only widely effective form of distribution. The United Nations now has information centres in many capitals (including Moscow), through which information about the U.N. and its member nations may be channeled; but its dissemination on a large scale depends on the use and treatment of such information in the press and radio of each country.

A good deal thus depends on the national system obtaining. Where criticism of current rule is regarded as a principal function of the press, the reader is apt to become bewildered by the variety of journalistic bias; where criticism of current rule is in the order of national treason, the reader is treated to one bias and equally successfully confused. And let no one overlook the fact that the United States (if not Canada) is at this juncture in the latter category in so far as foreign policy is concerned.

Precisely the same situation confronts radio and the documentary film. Where international broadcasting is done by governments, listeners suspect (whether rightly or wrongly is beside the point) a bias—they expect, and often get, propaganda. The same with government-sponsored films. The assurance of objectivity, like any reputation, can only be built up over a period of time; the B.B.C. managed to do this during the war. But now we are confronted with the United States granting funds for international broadcasting only on condition that the broadcasts drop all pretense of objectivity and unashamedly indulge in American propaganda. Hope that the small powers might have taken the objective view is dwindling as they choose up sides. Soon we shall have every country propagandizing as hard as it can go and no one trying to find out the truth.

The alternative, according to many, is radio and film produced privately, and the wider dissemination of privately-produced literature and cultural material. The catch is that few individuals or private groups (particularly in the moneyed brackets) are apparently willing to undertake the financially unrewarding task of translation and distribution abroad.

### Communist Vigor

Recently, the New York theatre failed to raise enough money from contributions to send a play to the International Youth Festival in Prague, although the U.S. Government offered to put up the boat fares. Canadian musicians had to raise among themselves sixty dollars for postage on their music to the same festival. Partly as a result of the absence of effective representation from western democracies, the festival became a demonstration of Communist vigor which was not lost on European youth. Commercial radio of course finds no reward to date in advertising to unresponsive markets abroad. In other words, the whole thing is left to governments by default.

And when it is left to governments a natural thing tends to happen. The country exporting information sends out only material complimentary to itself, and the country importing information disseminates only material uncomplimentary to the country of its origination—unless of course the state of political affairs dictates friendship. The list of American books translated into Russian and distributed by the Soviet government includes Steinbeck, Hemingway, Faulkner and others who have struck boldly at cankers in their own society (plus a few works from harmless oldtimers like Upton Sinclair).

There is no similar government control of books and their distribution in the U.S.A., but the list of books about the Soviet Union distributed in America by the almost mandatory book-clubs includes almost solely works likewise derogatory to the Soviets. It is also perhaps noteworthy that Pulitzer Prizes were awarded this year to anti-Soviet cartoons, articles and books.

The same applies to films and plays. When the film or play is critical of life at home ("Watch on the Rhine", "Deep are the Roots") or implies degradation in life at home ("Tobacco Road"), it finds enormous distribution abroad. The fundamental point here is that audiences and readers like to hear their own prejudices confirmed; and while it suits them to capitalize on those prejudices, neither governments nor effective private institutions are willing to undertake their destruction.

A perfect example of the sort of impasse that arises from the mutual suspicion thus actively fostered was the reaction of New York audiences to the Soviet play "The Whole World Over", a delightful domestic comedy without a shred of propaganda. "Aha!" said a friend of mine—"all the more dangerous! It makes out the Russians to be human and maybe, even, human like us!" At that rate the sooner we wipe each other out the better.

But although the picture is perhaps thus superficially gloomy let us not sink into the pessimism which prophesies doom and in doing so brings it on. Constructive measures *are* going forward in many fields. The grave danger everywhere is that differences between the great powers, however minuscule, receive enormous publicity, while these positive agreements and achievements are sceptically ignored or suspiciously dismissed as meaningless. As sure as dollars are made of cents, these small achievements will add up to peace, if in the meantime we can fend off the conflict of arms, destructive of everything. *IF*—in other words—we honestly lay aside the sword and give the pen a chance to function. In another article we shall look at some of the constructive work being done to allow nations to get to know each other better.

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OTTAWA LETTER

# A Wise Conception of Citizenship by a French-Speaking Canadian

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

*Ottawa.*

FOR those who think that sectionalism is the greatest threat to Canada's progress — economic sectionalism, political sectionalism, cleavages in religious and cultural fields — there are some hopeful aspects about developments of the past eight or ten years. By selecting only the facts that suited one's own thesis, it would be possible, of course, to show on the one hand that Quebec and the rest of Canada are drifting apart, or that a new spirit of tolerance and the kind of real understanding that leads to partnership is growing up. Just at the moment, I am impressed with the latter theory, being, no doubt, influenced by two recent incidents: one, the news that Professor A. R. M. Lower's book, "Colony to Nation" with its pervasive spirit of real enthusiasm for French-speaking Canada, has already reached a second edition and is appearing on "best-seller" lists; the other the fine objective address on French Canada and Citizenship delivered to the National Summer Conference by Professor Jean C. Falardeau—a member of the faculty of social sciences of Laval University. One's admiration for this address is enriched by the realization that generation after generation of young French-speaking Canadians at Laval are coming into contact with such a fair, wise conception of Canadian citizenship as that obviously deeply held by Professor Falardeau.

It is good for us English-speaking Canadians to have an illuminating glimpse of the French-speaking Canadian such as that afforded by Mason Wade's "The French-Canadian Outlook". But it is even better to have such an exposition, not from an English-speaking Canadian or an English-speaking American, but from a native of Quebec.

## Succinct and Lucid

Most of what Professor Falardeau said would not be new to intelligent English-speaking Canadians who have given the matter much attention, and it would be a commonplace to many intelligent French-speaking Canadians, though even they might never have seen the ideas so succinctly and lucidly expressed. But for millions of Canadians living neither in Quebec nor on its fringes —as we do here at Ottawa—his description of the French-speaking Canadian would amply repay careful examination.

Though French-speaking Canadians are scattered all over the country, they are concentrated in Quebec, their historical landing point, and this remains their symbolic stronghold. Professor Falardeau reminds us. They think of themselves as an original cultural unit, and as such they are identified by their religion, their language, an elaborate set of juridical and social institutions, a way of life and goals of social orientation.

"Paris and also Rome are, consciously, the two poles of their metropolitan attraction. They preserve the memory of having been the pioneers, the charter members of this country which later on was 'invaded' by a group which became dominant. To that extent, their conception of Canadian history refers mostly to the nostalgic 'glorious' period before 1760 when this country was French. The subsequent phase of national life is an endless series of political constitutional struggles, culminating in Confederation. The latter itself is rationalized as a compromise, a covenant of cultural recognition as well as a promise of political stability between the two major cultural segments of the country, the English- and the French-speaking."

Any generalization about the basic attitude of the French-speaking Canadian runs the danger of burying complex differentiation under a handy but misleading formula. Professor Falardeau recognizes this hazard. He acknowledges that there are, within the society of "Quebec", as many internal cleavages and social strata as in other parts of North America; the urban-rural clash, the conflicts between the conservatives and the radical reformers, the parochial view versus the national and international. "In the last decades, in particular, large segments of the French-speaking population have become part of the mobile, restless urban masses. Frontier farmers and city workers are re-defining their interests in terms of economic opportunity and become followers of national or international political movements, of professional organizations in which they find outlets, safety-valves or timely scapegoats. Correspondingly, they are in process of discovering a new solidarity with groups of fellow-citizens outside the frontiers of their cultural unit and of giving meaning to values formerly discarded or ostracized by their own group."

## Tradition and Stability

Even so, after having taken into full account these qualifications and recent developments, the typical French-speaking Canadian has a unitary outlook on the world, Professor Falardeau says, built around a theologically inspired philosophy of tradition and stability:

"He has his own national heroes, his national holidays, his notions of the welfare of the country. In the past, his French-dyed brand of patriotism has found expression in recurrent forms of political nationalism. His view is that the best way for him to be a good Canadian is to be a good Catholic, a citizen faithful to his cultural symbols and to his own group."

English-speaking Canadians are apt to challenge at times the loyalty of French-speaking Canadians to political democracy and to liberal resistance to the authority of the state, explaining this by the authoritarian tradition of the Church in which the French-speaking Canadians have been raised, which weakens their individualistic rebellion against all forms of constituted authority. The French-Canadian press during the war was, I recall, much more submissive and unquestioning toward the dictates of war boards than the Anglo-Saxon press. The latter, while more vocally loyal toward the war effort, displayed a more healthy spirit of constant challenge of rulings and orders. But Professor Falardeau possibly throws some light on the basic reason for this Quebec lukewarmness:

"It has been pointed out," he said, "very justly, I think, that whereas French Canadians like the fact of political democracy, they seem slightly frightened of the concept in which they find a constant Protestant, Anglo-Saxon slant."

Professor Falardeau sees in the English-speaking Canadian a disposition to cherish "the familiar basic values shared throughout the Protestant Anglo-Saxon world of today, namely, a transcendental faith in the individual, the belief in his religious and his economic freedom, the belief in equal opportunity for all to improve their status, the belief in democratic government and, in our case, a quasi-mystical faith in British parliamentary institutions."

By way of observation rather than open criticism, Professor Falardeau correctly points out that the typical English-speaking Canadian is neither inclined nor taught to take much interest in what happened in this country before the arrival of the enterprising conquerors with their British institutions and their loyalty to the British king. The history of this country is by them read essentially as the growth of a North American twig of the British tree. Besides these sources of separate and conflicting notions of the Canadian nation, "the nine provinces in their turn superimpose upon the 'east-west' dream nine semi-independent, self-conscious political units. Each of them, with its Confederation-old tradition of bargaining against the central power, constitutes a strategic framework for the definition of localized interest and self-centred allegiance." All this makes a truly national community difficult to realize.

It is refreshing to read some of these familiar facts, and instructive, too, as seen from the distinctive viewpoint of a French-speaking Canadian.


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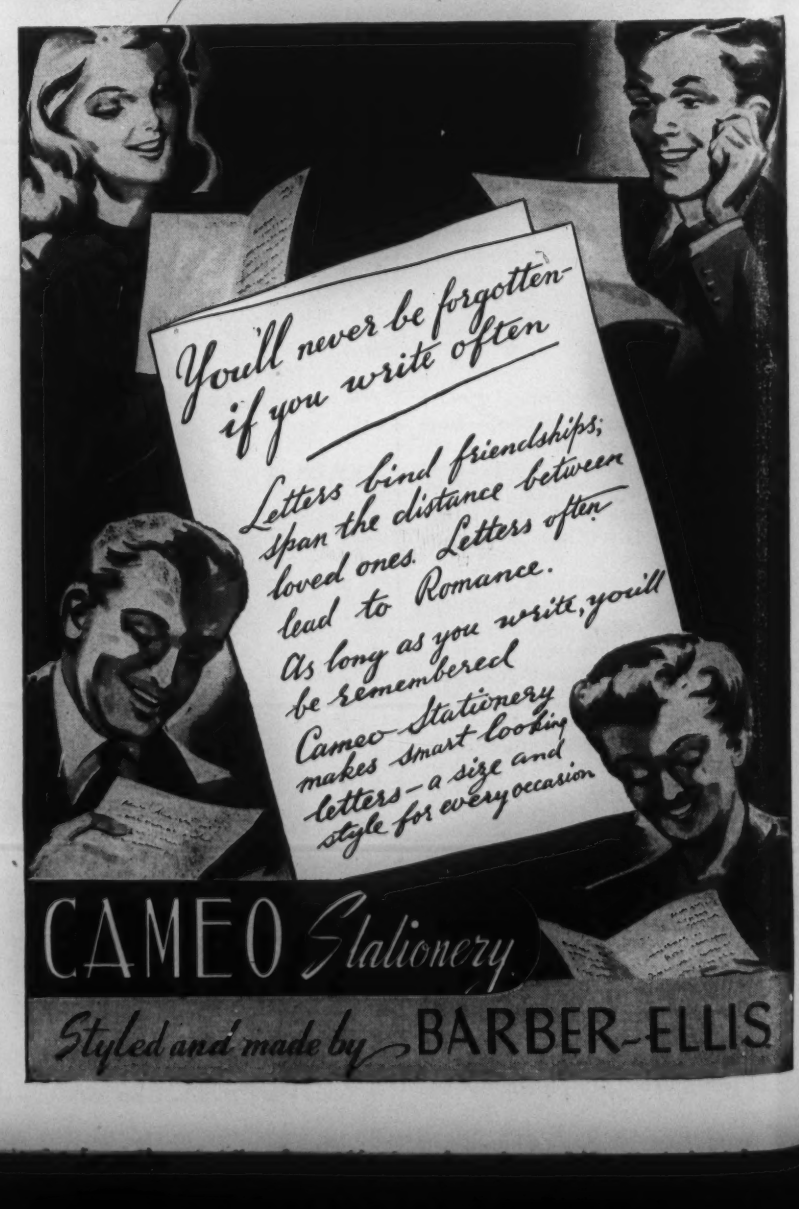
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# Future of India Hangs on Nehru and Gandhi

By CHARLES OSBORNE

**The two prominent men in India today are Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. Gandhi is leader of the masses while Nehru leads the Government. Gandhi opposes machines for the Indian worker but his opposition is more on religious than economic grounds. This and his theory of non-violence have done more to hasten the independence of India than anything else.**

**Nehru, mainly because of his education at Cambridge, finds that his approach to life is mostly western. But India clings to him. He has been an ardent nationalist all his life and his whole philosophy has centred on the independence of India.**

THE two men most prominent in India today are Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Pandit leads the Government while Mahatma Gandhi leads the masses. Both have the same end in view but their philosophies differ. Both are Hindus and whereas Gandhi belongs to the third degree, the Vaisyas, or trader class, Pandit Nehru is a Brahmin, the first degree in the four social divisions of Hinduism.

Gandhi, the saint in politics as he has been called, is essentially a thinker though as a result of the many theories he has propounded he could equally well be called a theoretician. He has dominated the scene in India with his theories and philosophies.

What are these theories and philosophies? Three stand out among the many theories ascribed to him. Opposition to capitalism—opposition to the machine—and his social philosophy of non-violence.

## Opposition to Riches

Poverty and mass unemployment he ascribes to capitalism. Throughout the last 40 years he has always appealed to the rich to divest themselves of their riches for the benefit of the poorer classes. His opposition to capitalism is based on his theory of economic equality. His adoption of the Charkha (Indian spinning wheel) was aimed against capitalism though it had other plans as well. It has done good in making the villagers rise from their lethargy and be industrious.

His opposition to the machine is considered by many of his own countrymen to be based more on religious than on economic grounds. His actual opposition is based not so much on the machine as the use to which the machine is put. In his book "Young India" he says: "My object is not to destroy the machine but to impose limitations to it." His theory is that it will deprive men of the opportunity to work, yet in another statement he said: "I welcome the machine that lightens the burden of tens of millions of men living in cottages and reduces man labor."

His theory against the machine is bound up with his opposition to the capitalist as when he said: "I consider it a sin and injustice to use machinery for the purpose of concentrating power and riches into the hands of the few. Today the machine is used in this way."

## Non-Violence

His social philosophy of non-violence has had immense effect during the past twenty years and coupled with his theory of civil disobedience has at times almost brought the administration of the country to a standstill. It is certain that these two theories put into practice have done more than anything else to hasten the independence of India.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the official leader of the Hindus, differs considerably in his views on questions of the day but paradoxically, as it may seem, he endorses the Gandhian program even when it clashes with his own convictions. No one knows better than Nehru the hold that Gandhi has on the masses of India.

He knows that the unity of the Hindu leaders is the first essential to success. His philosophy might be said to combine socialism and communism, with his ardent nationalism. He is a militant opponent to dictatorship, yet in himself he is something of a dictator.

He abhors the placid way and insists on action. He has little of the oriental attitude, probably due to his being educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. In his autobiography he says: "I have become a queer mixture of the East and West, out of place everywhere, at home nowhere. Perhaps my thoughts and approach to life are more akin to what is called Western than Eastern, but India clings to me."

All through his life he has been an ardent nationalist and his whole philosophy has centred on the independence of India. He became President of the Indian National Congress at the age of 39, following his father in the office. His father Pandit Motilal Nehru, one of the most famous lawyers in India, held moderate views.

Pandit Nehru has had ample training for public affairs and as President of the Allahabad municipality showed powers as administrator.

He is anti-Fascist and helped the Spanish Republicans. He has travelled extensively in other countries and is familiar with the forms of government in the countries visited. He is said to admire the Russian form of government.

It is very much in his favor that at a critical time during the late war when the Congress rejected the Cripps's plan and the threat of non-cooperation was made Pandit Nehru said that the question of non-cooperation could not arise because non-cooperation would mean inviting the Japanese to come to India.

These, then, are the two men who will lead the new Dominion of India to a new destiny.


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THE LIGHTER SIDE

# Opinion Holders of the World, Unite!

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I FOUND my friend Miss A. seated at the restaurant table and working busily on a large pad of paper. "Just a moment," she said, "I'm busy drawing up a prospectus for a new organization, 'The United Opinion-Holders of Canada'!" She went back to her work, frowning and biting the end of her pencil. After a moment she looked up.

"Just what is your opinion worth?" she asked.

"On what?" I inquired.

"On anything," Miss A. asked.

"Well, naturally that depends," I began, but Miss A. interrupted impatiently, "Rubbish! The opinion of any grown person should be worth a flat union rate of one dollar, no matter what the subject."

She put down her pencil and leaned forward. "Do you realize," she asked, "that over the past few years the rush of national pollsters into the opinion field is comparable only to a rush into an unstaked oil territory? Do you realize that opinion-pollsters everywhere are making a fortune by collecting our opinions, sifting, tabulating and processing them and then selling them back to us without paying a single cent for the raw material?"

"Yes, but in a free country—," I began.

"In a free country every man is entitled to his own opinion," Miss A. said, "but no man is entitled to another man's opinion free."

"I see what you mean," I said.

"Now as things are at present," Miss A. said, "every doctor, lawyer, plumber or even quiz participant, expects to be paid for his opinions. Yet when you and I are called to the telephone and asked our opinion about the future of the C.C.F., or Premier Drew's British immigration scheme, or the domestic use of whalemeat, we're expected to contribute our opinion free, regardless of the fact that our opinions may be based on mature reflection, sound judgment, and an expensive education."

"WELL, what do you propose to do about it?" I asked.

"In the first place," Miss A. said briskly, "I intend to call a mass meeting of opinion-holders, and get them to pledge themselves to demand a union rate of $1 an opinion, with perhaps a nominal fee of 25 cents for people whose opinion is undecided. Then I shall suggest the establishment of an Opinion Exchange, where people can sell their opinions across the counter. In the interest of efficiency we might even have opinion-vending machines, from which it would be possible for opinion-gatherers to collect opinions without inconveniencing themselves or other people. Obviously under this system the quality of the opinions would improve immensely. You could test and weigh your opinion before delivering it at the Exchange, instead of having to extemporize it at home, probably while you were in the middle of making jam or washing your hair."

I nodded, and Miss A. went on enthusiastically. "Oh, I've got it all worked out. For instance, every week the Opinion Exchange could issue two groups of questions, one topical and one general. And the opinion-holders could come in at their own convenience, supply the opinions and collect their fee. The topical group of questions for last week, for example, might include, 'Are you in favor of abolishing the Veto?' 'Should the Provincial authorities deal with the meat packers' strike?' 'Are you opposed to the fourteen cent loaf?' 'Do you approve of the new pinched-in silhouette?' etc., etc. Then on the other list we could have such general questions as 'Do you sleep in pyjamas?' 'Are you in favor of spanking children?' 'Do you believe in life after death?' 'Do your feet hurt?' 'Did you bite your nails as a child?' 'Do you attend Sunday worship?' etc."

I considered a moment, then shook my head. "It wouldn't work," I said.

"Why not?" Miss A. demanded.

"In the first place," I said, "male opinion-holders would start right away demanding a higher rate of pay than female opinion-holders. They'd probably claim that the female holders got their opinions from them in the first place and the female output should be classed as used or second-hand material."

"Ridiculous!" Miss A. said. "Whether people's opinions are inherited, borrowed or simply made up, they belong to the person who holds them."

"AND in the second place," I went on, "unscrupulous promoters would be sure to corner the opinion market, buy up all available opinions and then start price-rigging to outsell their competitors."

"I've thought of that too," Miss A. said. "A government subsidy would be paid to all opinion holders in order to hold the opinion price-line firm."

"Then there's another point," I continued. "You'll never get opinion-pollsters to pay for opinions. You know yourself how the opinion-polling industry has grown. At the present time probably half the people in America are living by asking the other half questions. What you are proposing is to nationalize a great going industry, thus destroying initiative and cutting down profits to such a point that private enterprise will simply abandon the field."

"I'VE thought of that," Miss A. said. "As I see it there is no reason why an opinion-pollster shouldn't cross the line at any point and become an opinion-holder. Then he could go into the Marketing Division of the Exchange, and sell any number of opinions on, say, 'Should Mr. St. Laurent be the next Premier of Canada?' 'Should Newfoundland join the Dominion?' 'Do bald men make the best husbands?' 'Should Canada sign the hemispheric defence treaty?' 'Are baby-sitters exploited?' etc., etc. This would provide him with sufficient funds to buy, in the Selling Division, enough opinions to complete his survey."

She leaned forward, her eyes shining. "Don't you see, I've invented practically a new economic system? With an expanding opinion market and a brisk selling boom, the whole population could live by taking in each other's opinions."

"What about the foreign market?" I asked.

Miss A. frowned thoughtfully. "At the present time there seems to be no great world demand for Canadian opinion. The Soviet market would probably be particularly weak, with everybody in the Soviet holding the same opinion and nobody allowed to hold more than one at a time. As far as exporting opinion is concerned, of course, no doubt the Soviet will continue to court the Canadian market. Under these circumstances it might be advisable to erect a 75 per cent tariff against Soviet opinion to be paid by the Soviet importers in this country."

"You've thought of everything haven't you?" I asked admiringly.

"Oh, no doubt other points will arise as the system develops," Miss A. said.

I picked up the menu. "I can't make up my mind whether to take the vegetable plate or the fishballs with tomato sauce," I said.

Miss A. picked up her pencil. "Are you asking my opinion?" she asked alertly.

"Oh, never mind," I said. "I'll just take the cole slaw and boiled ham."


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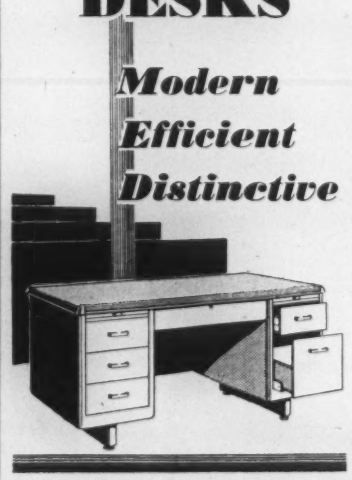

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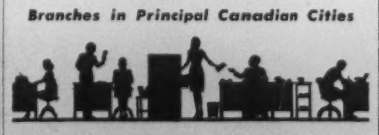

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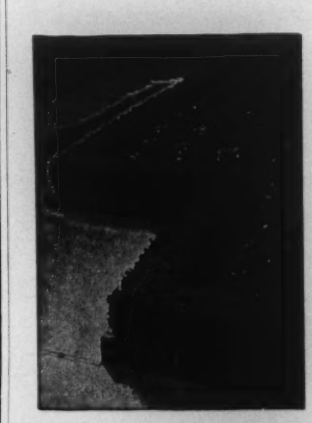
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WASHINGTON LETTER

# Crisis in U.S.-Russian Relations Calls for Greater U.N. Faith

By JAY MILLER

*Washington.*

MAJOR decisions on international policy will have to be made by the U.S. Government in the next few weeks. They may be as far-reaching as a determination whether the United States should take positive action on the European crisis or get out of the picture entirely. U.S. sentiment seems to be opposed to giving in to Communist Russia, but unless Congressional support can be won, the nation will be without authority to back up her pledges.

Gravity of the situation was highlighted by President Truman's radioed instructions from the battleship Missouri while still in southern waters to swear in James V. Forrestal as Secretary of Defense, a week in advance of the original oath-taking date. Mr. Truman told reporters aboard ship that he had done this because of conditions abroad, which he believed warranted having a Secretary of Defense in office and working.

Russian sympathizers have criticized the President for his sudden assignment of Mr. Forrestal to duty as civilian chief of all U. S. armed forces, land, sea and air. Henry Wallace said he was shocked by the President's act and he classified it with "war and anti-Communism hysteria" raging in U.S. Mr. Wallace declared that "if there is a genuine emergency, the people have a right to an explanation; if there is no emergency, this action rates as the very lowest method of breeding fear."

Explosive conditions in Italy and Greece and the Russo-American stalemate in the United Nations Assembly prompted Mr. Truman to put Mr. Forrestal to work without waiting a few days for the presidential party to return to Washington from Rio de Janeiro.

The critical overseas situation also prompted General Marshall to revise his speech to the U.N. General Assembly at the last minute. Instead of a milder and more general statement, he directed his remarks unmistakably at Russia and her satellites. News from Greece indicates that Soviet puppets on the Grecian boundary are intensifying military activities against the Greek Government. Aggressions by Marshal Tito's forces on Italian territory are reported, as well as continued unrest in the free state of Trieste.

The American public, deeply engrossed in such domestic problems as inflated food and clothing costs, is aware of the hazards involved but is somewhat apathetic. Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, ranking Democrat on the powerful House Rules Committee is afraid that the Administration's present foreign policy will drive the U.S. nation into World War III. He blamed former President Herbert Hoover and Wall Streeters for having conceived the Marshall self-help plan in an effort "to rebuild German industry and revive German cartels."

## Economy Advocates Shudder

The Republican leadership in Congress has endeavored to create a record for economy in governmental expenditures and the reports this week from Paris that the Marshall Plan would require almost $20 billion to implement will make many economy advocates shudder. On the other hand, junketting Congressmen of whatever party allegiance, who have toured Europe and the rest of the world this summer, may be strong backers of help to other nations.

Among the highest priority items awaiting presidential attention on his return to Washington last week-end, the European crisis was discussed at the first opportunity with Secretary of State Marshall, recalled from Flushing Meadows for consultations with the Chief.

Mr. Truman had flown his closest adviser, Clark Clifford, back from Brazil when the situation abroad had accelerated to crisis proportions. Mr. Clifford was originally to have accompanied the presidential party right through. He has been studying the facts of the situation and had prepared recommendations for action by the President upon his return.

Administration leaders thus had formulated some plans for the President. These called for emergency aid to be given in advance of the Marshall Plan. General Marshall considers that this should be part and parcel of the long-range program, but Senator Vandenberg, the Senate leader on foreign affairs, felt that any action taken to help Europe through the winter should be separate from the main project.

President Truman built up a close relationship with Mr. Vandenberg in Brazil and would undoubtedly clear with the Republican leader and might be influenced to some extent by his conservative views on the foreign aid question. The Michigan senator, despite opposition to a special session by Senator Taft and House Majority Leader Joe Martin, is not believed to have ruled out an emergency session.

The whole question of foreign aid is complicated by U.S. politics. Every move will have some significance in the 1948 presidential election. The Republicans prefer to leave it to President Truman to call a special session. He is aware of the dangers of a political boomerang and would prefer not to summon Congressmen back to Washington.

## Marshall Criticized

The Administration is also squarely on the spot on its handling of foreign policy. General Marshall's outspoken comment before the United Nations has elicited criticism of the U.S. State Department for failing to come to a diplomatic agreement with Russia.

Observers question the wisdom of the State Department in attacking Russia in the public press and before the United Nations, and of course, by the same token, also wonder why Soviet propaganda continually attacks good faith of the United States.

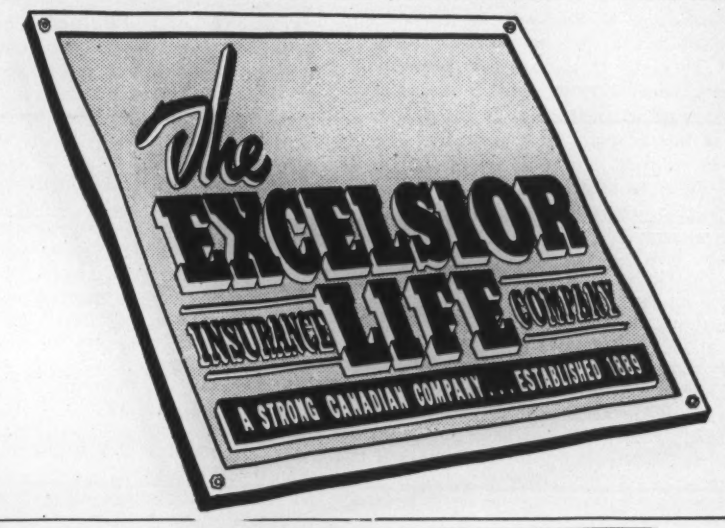
The question has been raised as to why the State Department has not negotiated a general settlement of all Russian-U.S. problems, but instead tried to handle them piecemeal. It has been pointed out that the Department has been following a policy of hostility toward the Soviet which was enunciated in the Truman doctrine Critics also see difficulties in the path of enforcement of the Marshall Plan because it is tied up to the Truman Doctrine and is thus unpopular with Russia.

There may be merit in this proposal of endeavoring to negotiate. Official spokesmen deny that a war is imminent and they certainly contend that it is not inevitable. Yet it is pointed out that Russia is not likely to be won over by use of U.S. dollars in Greece and elsewhere in Europe. Economic and trade conflicts were blamed partly for the last war, and it is argued that they can lead to another war. In the present stalemate in relations of the U.S. and Russia, it would appear that the first essential is to learn why U.S. and Russia distrust each other. If this can be ascertained, then causes of the distrust could be removed. Mutual problems could then be solved by negotiation.

If the present rift between the two great nations is widened it would only lead to further misunderstanding and possibly, in the long run, to war between the two nations. Doubtless the United States is well-advised in getting its Armed Forces chief on the job to meet any emergency, although it was a somewhat "warlike" gesture to publicize the decision.

Far better for all concerned if more confidence could be restored in the ability of the United Nations to work toward world peace. Faith in the U.N. has steadily waned in the last two years. The Soviet Union, admittedly, by excessive use of its veto power and through activities of its satellites, has helped to weaken its effectiveness. The Russians say the same of the U.S.

Russians appear to be impervious to United Nations oratory. Perhaps direct negotiation of Russo-American relations would make the Soviets more tractable. Far better to settle differences by negotiation than by war, whether it comes this year or 50 years hence.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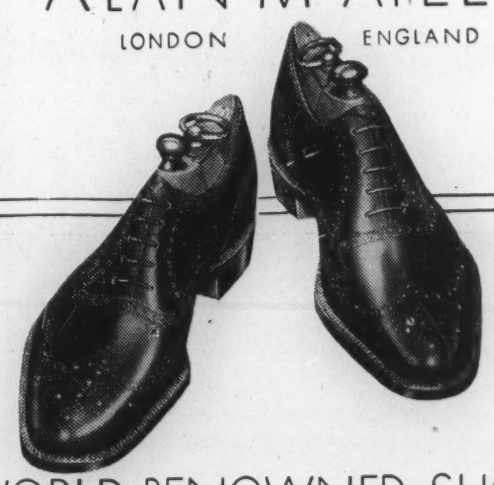

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# Today We Can't Afford Outdated Socialism

By DAVID SCOTT

**The class war preached by Karl Marx is an anachronism as well as an absurdity, says Mr. Scott.**

**The Socialists would transfer responsibility for the working of the capitalist system, without which they could not survive, from private enterprise to the State, which must then try to perform the same functions by more cumbrous and less elastic means. In abolishing "the trusts", they create the biggest trust of all: a State monopoly too unwieldy for efficient operation. And when the inevitable crash looms, it is to private experts and the dispossessed leaders of private industry, not to the pages of Das Kapital, that they turn for salvation.**

**The writer is a well-known British journalist temporarily in Canada.**

MR. BERNARD SHAW, I am glad to see, has come to the conclusion—rather belated for him—that the doctrine of Karl Marx is out of date. "A great deal of *Das Kapital*", he says, "is unreadable today". Whereupon Mr. Shaw calls for a volunteer to rewrite Karl Marx's monumental pot-boiler, bringing it into line with modern conditions and making it an acceptable basis for the Utopia of tomorrow.

I am sorry for the devoted scribe who undertakes this task, and I doubt very much whether a volunteer will be forthcoming. A great deal of *Das Kapital* is indeed unreadable, and always was, and always will remain so, if a revised text shows any fidelity to the original. Mr. Shaw himself could perhaps make it good reading, but only at the cost of a transformation that would allow very little of Marx's wishful thinking to survive.

For *Das Kapital* has the defect, fatal to any essay in political economy, that it was written *in vacuo* and on a purely theoretical basis by a man who had no direct experience of the problems he claimed to solve. Ponderous though it is in style, and sweeping though its conclusions are, it is a work of imagination rather than of honest criticism.

Marx put up an Aunt Sally of his own invention that he called the Capitalist system, and proceeded to knock it down with several hundred thousand well-aimed words. In the process he uttered many philosophic truisms and painted a gruesome picture of the industrial conditions of his time; but his work remains only a condemnation of abuses in the development of society along natural and inevitable lines, not, as he intended, an indictment of an artificial monstrosity which could be uprooted from the body politic and swept away.

The plain fact is that Socialism itself is out of date today, though as a political weapon it may have been appropriate to the conditions of the late 19th century, when the need for betterment of wages and working conditions for the masses justified an attempt to create an entirely new political theory as a rallying-cry for those who had the welfare of the "under-dog" at heart.

Even so the new doctrine was largely illusory in so far as it was founded on a basic misconception of society: its alleged division into two opposing categories, the "haves and have-nots", the "workers" and the "idle rich", the "producers" and the "exploiters", who battened on the products of their toil. There has in fact not been any such clear-cut division since the days of serfdom, when one man could own the body and labor-power of another without giving him any payment for them that he could convert freely to his own advantage.

## Passing Phase

In the lifetime of Karl Marx, it is true, the differences between the economic status of the laborer and that of the man who hired his labor and lived on profits were so marked as to give the impression that the masses could hope for no great improvement without revolutionary change. But this was a passing phase in our industrial development; even when Marx wrote his book, some employers had seen that greater well-being for their employees spelled greater efficiency.

At the present time private employers go much farther in the provision of social services than the State itself, to say nothing of the trade unions, which are large employers of paid staff. And it is significant that the countries where the standard of living of the masses has reached its highest pitch are those where Socialism has made least progress and private enterprise has had its widest opportunity.

In the more highly-developed industrial communities the standard of living of the workers has already reached a point where their mode of life is not sharply contrasted with that of the propertied class. Within my own lifetime there has been a complete transformation in the habits and appearance of the British working man. Forty years ago he wore no collar, his cloth cap was the badge of his class, and he made no distinction between his working clothes and those he wore after working hours. Today the young machine operative from the Morris works at Cowley, in the outskirts of Oxford, is more carefully dressed in the evening and on Sunday than the average undergraduate, and his fellows all over England have long adopted the undergraduate's typical dress of sports coat and flannel "bags".

## Sisters Under the Trim

As for their sisters, they are as trim and neat on the street or at the movies as they were behind the counter of the department store from 9 to 5, and if they cannot afford nylon stockings (which cost at least ten times as much in Europe as in Canada), neither can the office manager's wife.

We have not reached in England the point at which the motor-mechanic goes to work in his own car, for private transport with us is still a luxury; but we are on the way to it, or shall be once again if our Socialist Government, by a hasty readjustment of its program away from Socialism, succeeds in saving England from bankruptcy which is now so threatening.

The fact that it must do so is one more example of a phenomenon that has now become a commonplace — the invariable tendency of Socialist governments to throw Socialism overboard after a brief experience of office. Socialism may seem to be in the ascendant in Europe because the governments of several countries to which the world is accustomed to look for an example are composed of Socialist ministers, or have a Socialist at their head.

But these Socialists themselves supply the best evidence that the pure milk of their doctrine, though satisfying and even stimulating as a political diet for reformers in a hurry, turns sour in their stomachs when they undertake the conduct of national affairs. They may seem to make a brilliant start with measures of nationalization designed to take the nation's resources out of private hands and make them available for the people as a whole; but in due course they find that they have done nothing of the kind.

All they have done is to transfer responsibility for the working of the capitalist system, without which they could not survive, from private enterprise to the State, which must then try to perform the same functions by more cumbrous and less elastic means. In their haste to "abolish the trusts" they have created the biggest trust of all: a State monopoly too unwieldy for efficient operation. And when the inevitable crash looms ahead, it is to private experts and the dispossessed leaders of private industry, not to the pages of *Das Kapital* or the minutes of the Fabian Society, that they turn for salvation.

## Stimulates by Condemning

As in matters of public economy, so in those of high policy, both national and international, Socialism tends unwittingly to consolidate the very institutions it condemns and to stimulate the very tendencies it has undertaken to eradicate. Internationalism, as opposed to a narrow patriotism, is a fundamental article of the Socialist creed; all men are brothers, and distinctions of race, color and religion have no place in the Socialist scheme of things. Yet the glorification of the State implied in the theory that the State alone can be trusted to do justice between man and man leads to a set-up under which the powers of national governments become unlimited and the division of

**The first shipment of Finnish timber to arrive in Britain since the war is being dispersed from London docks. Above picture shows the canal at Malden, Essex, packed tight with barges waiting to be unloaded.**

the world into self-contained and potentially hostile national units becomes more hopeless than ever.

It is all very well for Socialists to sing the "Internationale" and say that they look forward to a time when frontiers will be abolished and all the peoples of the world will live in peace under a single government. In fact, they are engaged in destroying such practical beginnings of internationalism as were made under the system they are out to overthrow. The despised private trader, the wicked international financier, the industrial combine spreading its octopus-tentacles to suck filthy lucre from the far ends of the earth, did at least try, as far as the national governments would let them, to break down barriers between the nations and to increase the volume of international exchanges to the common profit.

## Opposite Tack

The Socialists, whether they like it or not, are on the opposite tack; and this at a time when a progressive relaxation, not a reinforcement, of national sovereignties is seen to be a necessary condition of world peace.

The tendency towards totalitarian dictatorship implicit in the indefinite development of State control is too obvious to need elaboration here, though it, again, is largely a subconscious product of Socialist theorizing. Personally I do not believe men like Attlee and Bevin deliberately aim to abolish the British Parliament and make an end of democracy as we know it, though I am less sure of some of their colleagues, to whom the dictatorship of the proletariat advocated by Karl Marx may prove overwhelmingly tempting.

I am sure, however, that you cannot make half a revolution; when once the process is fairly started it must be pursued to its end or frankly abandoned as a failure. That is why Communism draws active revolutionaries into its ranks, leaving the constitutional Socialist parties in a false position.

Communism, after all, is only Socialism carried to its logical conclusion; the fact that Socialists oppose it now only shows that they are afraid to apply their doctrine to the full.

We can see the results of victorious Communism in Soviet Russia and elsewhere. Even in Russia, the tendency of Socialist principles to defeat their own ends is apparent; the regime presided over by Comrade Stalin, for all its popular basis, is more akin to that of the Czars than to any Social-Democracy. With the emergence of the all-powerful State goes a return to outmoded ways of thinking, in which power is the only consideration, proving once more that Socialism has its roots in the past and is irrelevant to the conditions of today. No modern democratic State would think of putting its civilian officials into a military uniform or refusing to take part in international negotiations on the ground that they may involve some small sacrifice of sovereignty.

The simple fact which our Socialist doctrinaires will have to face sooner or later is that all men really are brothers economically, and that the "class war" of *Das Kapital* is an anachronism as well as an absurdity. While they have been denouncing the misdeeds of private enterprise, changes and betterments greater than any they have been able to devise have been quietly going on behind their backs.

## Without Political Miracle

The growth of popular well-being is uneven and lags behind in some directions—notably in matters such as housing, public health and education, which are usually left to the care of the State. But the growth is undeniable, and it proceeds apace under the regime of private enterprise, without waiting for any political miracle to take its place.

As for the favorite Socialist theory that the State alone has the resources for large-scale planning and development, it remains to be seen whether the State is best fitted to administer those resources, and whether it can even mobilize them without such damage to the national economy as will make all development impossible. The present experience of Britain seems to show, not for the first time, that the State is the first to go broke when times are bad.

Control by the State therefore has the same danger as control by a personal dictator: it puts all the eggs in one basket, and if the dictator falls the whole community falls with him. Private ownership has at least the advantage of diversity; while one capitalist goes bankrupt others are still making money, and the machine is flexible enough to absorb any temporary breakdown in one or other of its working parts.

## Fatal Defect

In the light of experience it would seem that Socialism, however attractive as a humanitarian philosophy, has the fatal defect that it cannot simply be substituted for private enterprise, but is bound to compete with it and to waste the national resources in doing so.

No government except that of Soviet Russia has applied Socialism fully, and in Russia the application of Socialism has led straight back to tyranny. The Socialists, wherever they have gained power, have tried in fact not to create a new organization of society—that is beyond their powers of imagination—but to distort an existing organization for purposes which may be admirable but have proved to be beyond their reach.

A famous King of Sweden said that a man who is not a Socialist before he is thirty has no heart, but a man who is still a Socialist after he is thirty has no head. Without disrespect for the elder statesmen of the various Socialist parties, I commend that saying to their attention. My old master, Bernard Shaw, has a wonderful head, but he still takes an impish delight in standing on it to shock the British *bourgeoisie*. Perhaps, if he feels that 90 years is a sufficient period of adolescence for one who aspires to outlive Methuselah, he will now use it, not to rewrite *Das Kapital*, but to produce a really novel political doctrine of his own.


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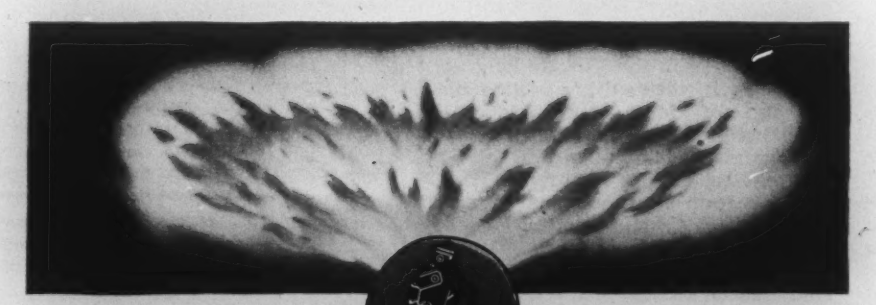

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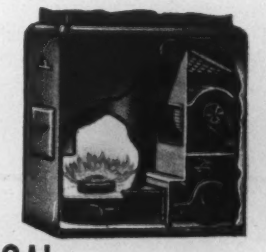

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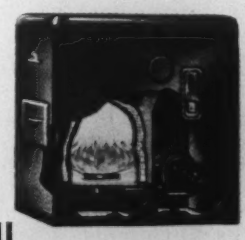

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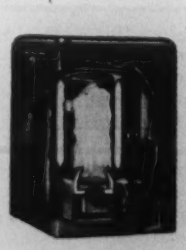

**GAS** Conditioned warm air furnaces (*illustrated above*). Conversion gas burners. New type radiant heat source.

THE WORLD TODAY

# Canada Boldly Plants a Signpost at United Nations' Crossroads

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

*Flushing, N.Y.*

IT WAS an unusual but gratifying experience to hear a Canadian delegate give the United Nations Assembly the straightest talk it has ever heard. Without ranting, without recrimination, but clearly and logically, Mr. St. Laurent declared that it was inevitable that if the U.N. were to remain "frozen in futility and divided by dissension", the nations would be obliged "to seek greater security within an association of democratic and peace-loving states, ready to accept more definite international obligations in return for greater national security."

It was unusual because, while the Canadian delegates ever since San Francisco have put forward many sound and helpful proposals—not the least of which was the one for limiting speeches to ten minutes—they have been extremely reticent about leaping into the major controversies, as for example, Australia has always done. Here, however, is Canada boldly planting at the U.N. crossroads the signpost: *with Russia if possible, but without her if necessary.*

It is gratifying because it is something this column has been saying for nearly three years now. But it is not quite convincing, because of Canada's traditional diffidence towards accepting definite commitments; because of the memory of how Canada was going to save the League of Nations by proposing oil sanctions against Italy early in the Ethiopian crisis, only to disavow its delegate, Mr. Riddell; but even more because it is quite clear that the great majority of delegates here simply are not ready yet to make the fateful decision to form an association without Russia.

That is not to say—and this must be emphasized—an association which would *exclude* Soviet Russia, but an association which would impose those responsibilities and restrictions of sovereignty on its members which are necessary to make it an effective peace-keeper, but which the Soviets would never accept.

I have heard no one here say in public or private that they want Russia put out of the U.N., even after the bitterly hostile lashing which Vishinsky gave the greater part of the membership last week. Quite the contrary, many delegates have stressed that the supreme value of the U.N. is its universality.

Delegates from Europe, the Middle East and Asia, whose countries would lie on the fringe of the democratic world as it faced the Soviet bloc, and delegates such as the French, who have a powerful Communist minority to combat at home, shudder at the bare suggestion of a final division.

## Open Division?

Quite a few others accept the idea that an open division into two worlds would make war inevitable, whereas the fact that the peace bloc would be preponderant and the two parties far from evenly balanced would seem to me to provide the only real assurance of avoiding a war, barring a change in the leadership, structure and policies of Soviet Russia.

Since, however, the delegates who hold this view that a division of the world would make war inevitable must be counted as thinking persons, who realize that even a universal organization is no use if it won't work—as they all proclaim the U.N. is not working—it is plain that the real difficulty in making their decision is that they have not yet been convinced that the United States would back them to the limit.

Nor are they convinced that the American economy will remain sound, that Britain, France and China will recover their former strength sufficiently, and that the association of the many would, in practice prove as strong and dynamic as the determined enemy opposing it from without and worming in it from within.

Fortunately the U.S. delegation is aware of these doubts and hesitations. It has come here with the strongest front and most definite program it has ever presented to the United Nations, *and moreover it recognizes how closely its plans for strengthening the U.N. are bound up with the Marshall Plan for strengthening its friends abroad.*

Secretary Marshall is a good general and strategist. He has not placed the other members before the ultimate choice: with us, and without Russia. He has chosen instead to aim at the maximum advance which is possible with the forces at his disposal, and against the opposition which is to be expected.

Giving America's hesitant and harassed friends another year in which to convince themselves that the U.S. is going to go through with the Marshall aid program and going to accept the challenge of leadership of the free world, he is going to utilize this time to try to make the present organization work as a universal body, by limiting but not abolishing the veto and by exploiting any undeveloped potential of the General Assembly, where the veto does not apply.

## Basic Weaknesses

Again, as a general, Marshall understands that the modifications he suggests will not cure the basic weaknesses of the U.N. They would still leave us an organization which—disregarding the intangible force of world opinion—has only the *power* to stop Guatemala, or Lebanon, or Iceland from going to war, but not Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union or the United States—if we are to believe Mr. Vishinsky. It would still not have an effective international police force, or control of atomic weapons, and would still be plagued by the East-West conflict.

But the improvements which Marshall has put forward are apparently what he considers possible at present, with many of the smaller nations still waiting to be convinced of American determination, stability, generous aid and effective leadership.

On the other hand, Secretary Marshall apparently counts on the widely-accepted reluctance of the Soviets to be left outside of the U.N., and see the rest of the world form a tighter association under the leadership of the United States. (If Washington didn't agree with Ottawa that this alternative should be clearly presented, there must have been some mind-reading done by our delegation).

At any rate, any hope of gaining Soviet acquiescence in these modifications—which they have vowed in Assembly and in Committee they will oppose to the end—lies in the belief that, faced with an overwhelming vote of the members, the Soviets will decide to stay in the U.N. so long as they possess their ultimate veto on the use of force, and find the Assembly rostrum valuable as a propaganda sounding-board.

It might also be a factor that they are counting on the value of the year's delay, in exploiting their opportunities in France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, the Arab lands, Iran, Indonesia and China—to mention only the most obvious—and counting greatly on the arrival of an American depression, quite as much as the Americans count on the world situation being improved.

Whatever the calculations of the two opposing giants may be, there can be no doubt but that the Assembly is going to vote overwhelmingly in favor of the Marshall improvements, or some modification of them such as Dr. Evatt has proposed. The vast majority of the delegates have shown in their speeches that they feel as strongly as Mr. St. Laurent that the United Nations was never intended to be frozen in its original mold, and prevented by any single powerful member from making improvements as these are found by experience to be necessary.

Perhaps it needs to be reported from here, as I have reported it from earlier U.N. meetings, that there are many earnest, sincere, intelligent men of good will among the delegates, who have among them enough ideas to frame a steadily improved world organization, and have not stopped trying to do this.

What exactly is it that Secretary Marshall has proposed, to this end? As far as the veto goes he did not ask for its complete abolition—because, as an influential American spokesman explained afterwards, the United States has always understood that a decision by the Security Council to use force against a major power would be equivalent to starting a new war. So the U.S. is content to leave the veto to cover any decision to use force, at least in the present stage of U.N. development.

Mr. Marshall is concentrating instead on what he terms *abuses* of the veto power, which the five permanent members promised at San Francisco to use sparingly and only in the most exceptional circumstances. He would approach this, not through an amendment of the Charter such as Argentina demands, but through a "liberalization", by consent of the permanent members, of the accepted rules of procedure in the Security Council.

The Big Five would merely be called upon to agree that the veto should not apply to any measures aimed at settling disputes by peaceful means—which are all that have ever been proposed in the Greek question, for example—or to the admission of new members.

## One-Year Trial

Secondly, Marshall is proposing that when this session of the General Assembly adjourns, it should leave behind an "Interim Committee on Peace and Security", including all U.N. members, in order to deal with continuing problems. He suggests only that this could be tried out for a year, and that the next annual session could decide whether it was desirable to make it a permanent arrangement.

He ascribes this proposal to "a very genuine desire to perfect the organization" and to develop the facilities of the Assembly to deal with events in our fast-moving world better than can be done in the few crowded weeks of the annual session. Some, however, are already speaking of this Interim Committee as a "Shadow Security Council" or as a "watchdog" committee.

It would be entirely dependent on mobilizing world opinion on the issues which it discussed, and could not even make recommendations for peaceful settlement if the Security Council was also discussing them, much less having any power at its disposal to force a settlement. As an editorialist of the New York *Times* put it, "the U.S. has deliberately chosen to appeal from the Security Council, which could act if it could agree but cannot agree, to the Assembly, which can agree but cannot act."

About all the real hope that is placed in this device of a continuing "Little Assembly", one feels, is that disapproving votes which show between 40 and 50 nations opposed to its policies will give the Soviet Union more reason to pause, and will exert more pressure on other offenders to carry out recommendations, than Security Council votes of 9 to 2.

Some of the New York papers, according to their fashion, sensationalized Marshall's speech as a "direct challenge" to Soviet Russia. Actually it was a challenge to the United Nations to make its operation more effective, and to find solutions for two particular problems, Greece and Korea, which do in the truest sense represent a menace to peace.

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# WHAT ARE THE FACTS BEHIND THE MEAT STRIKE?

**A strike called by the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO-CCL) against six meat packing plants of the Swift Canadian Co. Limited has been in progress since August 27.**

**We regret that as a result of the strike called by the Union it has been impossible for the Swift Canadian Co. to serve the livestock producers, farmers and consumers of Canada or to fulfill our commitments for overseas shipment of meat to those in dire need of it. This is particularly regrettable since we are now entering the season of increased cattle marketing and beef production.**

**This strike, called by the UPWA (CIO-CCL), has set up an arbitrary and unnecessary dam against the orderly flow of livestock and meat.**

**Recently, in published statements, the union has made false accusations against the company. The charges by union officers stated specifically that this company "is attempting to form an insidious conspiracy for the purpose of destroying the union, depriving farmers of markets for their supplies, and depriving the people of Canada and Britain of much needed meat."**

**Such charges are false and evidently are intended to confuse the public as to the real reasons for the strike.**

**We think the public is entitled to know the facts:**

1. Swift Canadian Co. began negotiations with the UPWA-CIO on July 23 to work out terms of a new agreement with the union by an orderly process of collective bargaining covering six meat packing plants. Negotiations continued until August 2 when meetings were adjourned *AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNION*.
2. The old agreement had expired at midnight August 1 but it provided that its terms and conditions should continue in effect until a new agreement was reached or until negotiations were broken off. The union admits that negotiations have never broken off. At the time meetings were adjourned, the company desired to continue further discussions and urged the union to do so.
3. Almost immediately groups of employees in three of our plants began a deliberate slowdown which drastically curtailed production. The company on several occasions prior to the strike notified Mr. Fred Dowling, Canadian director of the UPWA, and the local officials of the union at the plants involved, of the existence of the slowdown.
4. The slowdown continued and on August 26 those who were engaging in the slowdown were told not to come back to work until they were willing to resume work at the same rate they were producing prior to the time of the slowdown.
5. The union immediately called a strike in all six meat packing plants, apparently in sympathy with those employees who were not willing to give a full day's work for a full day's pay.
6. Negotiations were resumed on August 28, even in the face of the strike, and are now in progress.

**The Swift Canadian Co. has long recognized collective bargaining as a fundamental right of employees, and is ready at all times to bargain with the unions chosen by our employees to represent them. It is unfortunate that the union has chosen to strike in preference to reaching an agreement through peaceful negotiations. No one can win such a strike, and on the contrary, a strike inevitably results in losses to consumers, producers, employees, and to the company. We will continue to bargain in good faith until we arrive at an agreement that will be equitable to all.**

**SWIFT CANADIAN CO. LIMITED**
J. H. Tapley, President

# Psychiatric Services in Community Chest

By RUTH HONDERICH

**Psychiatrists, psychiatric case workers and other consultants in social service work play an increasingly important role in the administration of a large community's welfare fund, such as the Community Chest of Greater Toronto. Counselling social service applicants, interviewing prospective foster parents, advising and encouraging those in need and helping them on the road to happier and healthier lives have become jobs requiring specially trained workers.**

**Some social service workers believe that much of the present day willingness of applicants to accept psychiatric services is due to the work of personnel selection officers in the armed forces.**

"IT IS just about as responsible," said the young psychiatrist, "as being God. And the more you know the harder it is on you."

Dr. Brian Bird, director of the Mental Hygiene Clinical Services, financed by the Community Chest of Greater Toronto, was referring to his work in helping arrange adoptions.

"At the Children's Aid, for instance," he went on, "you have 300 adoptable children and 700 families trying to adopt them. In deciding which of these families are to get a child, you are doing something. I suppose, of what God does."

Preference is by no means given families with homes of plush and Persian rugs. Far less emphasis is placed on the physical aspects of the homes of people wishing to adopt children, Dr. Bird explained, than ever before. Most important is the emotional relationship between husband and wife and their own children, if there are any. For if this relationship is harmonious then the adopted child will have a fair chance of happiness.

Not all, by any means, of the hundreds of couples on the waiting lists of the Chest's child placing agencies ever see Dr. Bird or a member of his staff. Only when the social agency to whom they apply feels there is some reason behind their desire, more deep-rooted than its workers can uncover, is it suggested that they talk to the psychiatrist.

Dr. Bird recalled the application of one couple referred to him. They had a child of their own and wanted to adopt another. The social worker to whom they applied suspected something was not as it should be. She saw them several times, still could not put her finger on it. Then they agreed to go separately to see the psychiatrist.

Dr. Bird had not talked very long with the wife before she confided she was planning to leave her husband the following week. She hadn't yet told her husband. Dr. Bird, then, was able to make both of them see that it would be wiser to straighten out their own difficulties before adding an adopted child to the picture. The separation, it later turned out, did not take place.

As urgent as is the need for psychiatric counselling of this type, for there is believed to be no comparable service in Toronto or indeed in Canada, its main purpose was intended to be—and still is—the training of social workers. Community Chest agencies, feeling their people should have the advantage of some of the psychiatric knowledge, just beginning to receive important emphasis in the social work courses of Canadian universities, approached the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada), and about a year ago now the Clinical Services centre was set up. Dr. Bird, then assistant superintendent of the psychiatric hospital in Winnipeg, was brought to Toronto to become its director.

## Round-Table Conferences

Dr. Bird has had the part time assistance of two other psychiatrists and a full-time psychiatric case worker. Between them they have given lecture study courses and paid regular visits to the Chest's agencies. These visits take the form of round table conferences—the entire staff sitting down to benefit from them.

"Often as cases are discussed we see the reason for some of our past failures," Miss Shulameth Rhinewine, family service supervisor at the Jewish Family and Child Care agency, told us. "Sometimes because of our limited knowledge we had not taken the time to look at our client's total personality—just at his need of the moment."

She told me of one man who had been coming to this Jewish agency for emotional and financial help over a period of ten years and with whom, from time to time, the workers had bargained as to what he could afford to pay for rent. The man would insist he live in a $40 apartment, the social worker being equally as insistent that $30 was all the agency would give him to pay.

"Now we see that what that man really needed," Miss Rhinewine added, "was the bolstering of his ego. Had we taken the time I am sure there were other ways we might have done this instead of haggling over the rent."

Actually the Jewish Family and Child Service were the pioneers in extending psychiatric service to their clients. For until the Mental Hygiene Clinic was established, they had on their staff both a consultant psychiatrist and a psychiatric case worker.

Canada, at the present, has no more than half a dozen fully-qualified psychiatric case workers, whose job it is to work as liaison between the psychiatrist and the welfare agency—one psychiatrist being able to keep three or four of them busy. Until McGill University introduced training for this highly-skilled profession within the past year or so, it has been necessary to obtain it in the United States. And most Canadians who went there to study remained, attracted by wider opportunities and higher salaries.

## Combined Operations

Often the psychiatrist, the psychiatric case worker and the agency worker do a combined operations job for a client in need of their services, by each seeing, at regular intervals, a different member of his family.

Recently a young man, a university student 20 years of age, applied for help. He feared sudden death from frequent heart attacks which were without organic basis. He was sickly, found it difficult to concentrate on his studies and associate with those of his age group. So serious was his condition that the slightest mention of his physical condition would bring on a tenseness and fear of a heart attack. The agency worker to whom he applied considered his case out of her depth and referred him to one of the psychiatrists at the Mental Hygiene Clinical Services centre.

## Disturbing Environment

Before long the psychiatrist learned that the young man's trouble was in part a reflection of his home environment. His mother lived according to her own standards. She was neither a good mother nor a good housekeeper. His father, though more responsible, demanded that his son become as brilliant a doctor as his older brother. The psychiatrist also discovered that he worried a great deal about a young sister whom his mother completely neglected. The sister, growing out of her adolescence, had been given little training in personal hygiene and conscious of her lack, had withdrawn from everyone, living in a world of her own.

Regular times were arranged when the young man would visit the psychiatrist. The sister would see the case worker. Unfortunately, the parents proved much too rigid to accept help. The young sister was the first to show improvement. With advice and encouragement she became happier, healthier both physically and mentally. As his concern for his sister lessened, the young man was better able to concentrate on his studies. He began with the help of the psychiatrist to see that the world was not all black—not all against him—even if his university standing had not come up to his brother's. He had other capabilities, he began to see, which perhaps exceeded those of his brother. Gradually his heart attacks have become less frequent. His visits to the psychiatrist continue.

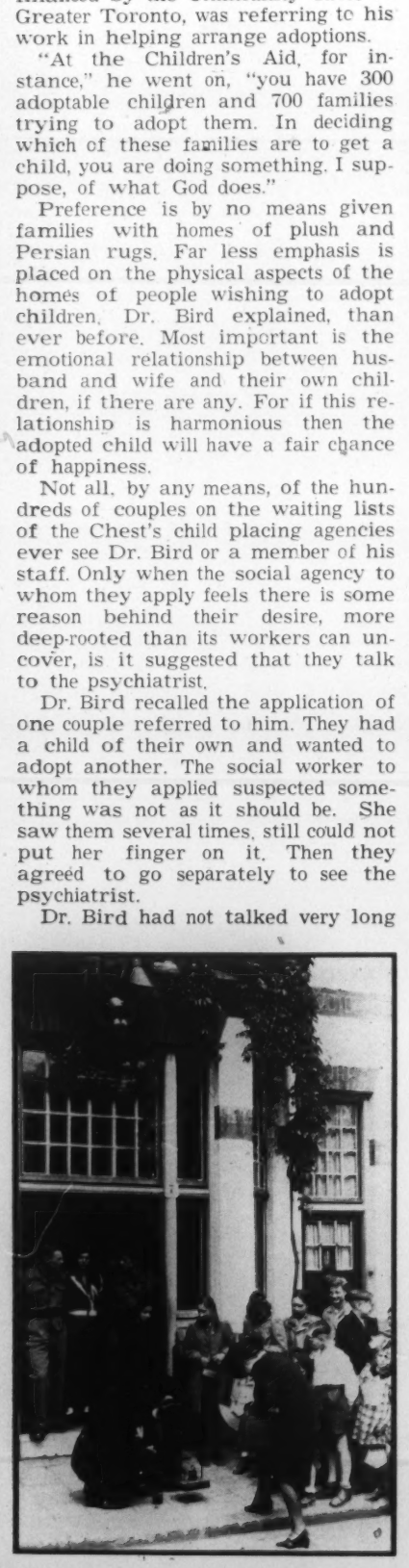
There are those social workers who believe that Hollywood and the pulps have done much to popularize the value of psychiatric help. Miss Norma Touchburn of the Neighborhood Workers' Association gives much of the credit, as far as Canadians are concerned, to the personnel selection officers of the armed forces. "I'd like to see a psychiatrist," one returned man told her after discussing his marital difficulties. "And I'd like my wife to see him too. We had those fellows in the Army."

Agencies working with unmarried mothers have also been helped by the Mental Hygiene Clinical Services centre. The Infants' Home of Toronto, through whose receiving centre 800 infants pass each year, has referred to it those unmarried mothers its workers seemed unable to help. One such young woman, pregnant for the third time, asked, "Do you know who could help me? I do not seem able to help myself." She welcomed the suggestion that she see a psychiatrist and seems to have profited by his counselling.

"With the help of psychiatrists in the last few years we are beginning to see illegitimate pregnancy in a new light," said Miss Gwen Oliver of the Infants' Homes. "Many of us now believe it is contributed to by a highly disturbed emotional state, rather than by lack of knowledge or a low I.Q. The psychiatrists have helped us, too, in determining how much responsibility of her child a young mother can carry and how often she should be allowed to see it, especially when it has been placed in a foster home."

"Biggest boost since I began social work," Miss Oliver described the Clinical Services' centre and in different words many other social workers told us that same thing.

Unfortunately Dr. Bird is leaving to join the staff of Western Reserve University at Cleveland and a successor has not yet been found. Several other staff members have also to be replaced. As the Community Chest finances this remarkable service, your support of its coming annual campaign for funds, will help to ensure its continuance.



**Children from Ruhr towns who have had no summer vacation are to spend a few weeks in Dutch homes. They are shown being weighed at border town of Aachen in western Germany.**

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Sodium Aluminate
Sodium Bisulfite, Anhydrous
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SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# Labor Does Not Realize Today Its Power to Destroy Its Own Market

By B. K. SANDWELL

THERE is a very wide-spread tendency just now for the wage-increase demands of various sections of organized labor to approach or pass the point at which they begin to diminish the market for the article which that labor turns out. The fact that there is such a point has been obscured from the minds of labor organizers and their followers ever since the first World War.

During and immediately after that war new levels were established for the remuneration of labor in many departments of industry. These new levels contributed powerfully to the depression of 1929, by making it impossible for the industries which they affected to adjust themselves to the heavily depressed price level of agricultural products. Thus the general average wage for the main industrial groups in Canada receded only from 99.2 in 1929 to a low of 85.1 in 1933 (index numbers), though the recession in logging was from 98.7 to 57.4. Logging, like agriculture, responds readily to demand and supply.

In the same period the cost of living receded from 120.5 to 94.4, or precisely 22 per cent, so that those workers who were actually employed in 1933 for as many hours as in 1929, and whose wages declined by less than 22 per cent were better off in the depression than they had been in prosperity. Unfortunately their good fortune was accompanied by an enormous reduction in the total number of persons employed, and usually also in the number of hours worked by those who had employment. There simply was not enough money in the hands of the primary producers, at the reduced prices which they were getting, to pay for the whole potential output of the secondary industries in which wages were maintained with little or no impairment, so that the inevitable adjustment took the form of reducing output instead of reducing prices.

The whole tendency of labor organizations, naturally and inevitably, is to pursue policies which will lead to the highest possible rate of wages per hour (or per unit of productive effort no matter how that unit is measured), without any regard to the volume of employment obtainable at that rate. Responsibility for curtailment of employment can be thrown upon the employer, or upon the bankers, or upon the System, whereas it is actually due very largely to the balance between the cost of articles which are not influenced by union labor rates and the cost of articles which are.

## Facts Observed

In the period under examination, for example, the coal mining wage declined only about 4.2 per cent, the steam railway wage 12 per cent, the laundry wage less than 5 per cent and the electric railway wage 8 per cent. These wages have a controlling influence on the selling price of the article produced. The relation between the item of Salaries and Wages and the item of "Net value of Products" varies very little from year to year, except that in the war years wages have been coming closer to 50 per cent of the total value of the product, a figure which they have only attained in very exceptional years in the past. It is thus obvious that no substantial increase in the price of labor can be effected without being passed on to the price of the resulting product.

It has been said above that this fact, and the possible effect of the increase in the price of the product upon the demand for it, have been obscured from the mind of organized labor for many years. One strong contributing reason for this is the fact that price levels have been continuously on the rise ever since 1933, when the depression achieved its maximum effect. The general wholesale price index in that year was 75.4; in 1945 it had risen to 103.6, and since the controls were lifted it has rapidly risen further, so that wage increases have until very recently tended to restore equilibrium rather than to destroy it. But that stage is now passed. Most wages are above the equilibrium level, and unless there is going to be another substantial increase in prices (which even if it happens at all can hardly be long continued owing to the fast-disappearing ability of the outside world to purchase dollar goods) any further increases will therefore tend to throw prices in the affected industry out of balance with the purchasing power available for its products.

## Power Without Policy

This can have only one possible long-run effect; the amount of the product that can be absorbed on the market will be more or less promptly and more or less heavily diminished. This means unemployment, and reduced employment for those who continue to be employed. That, however, is not a consideration which carries any weight with the members of the unions, the organizers of the unions, or wage-paid labor in general. These people regard the volume of employment as something not only beyond their control but beyond their influence—a responsibility of those who, as some of them like to put it, are "running the System," and among whom they include only industrialists bankers, and politicians of the old (non-Socialist) parties. Moreover, they have induced the state to provide them with unemployment insurance, which is equally available whether the unemployment is due to an act of God, to the misbehavior of Marshal Stalin, or to the demands of their own or somebody else's unions. There has perhaps never been a moment in the history of the world at which so much economic power was wielded by people who have so little consciousness that they possess it and so little idea of what to do with it.

## Overtime Problem

We have discussed in previous articles the possible effect of a sharp increase in the wage-rate per hour on the disposition to work of that element of the population which has no desire to obtain, at the cost of working for it, anything more than a certain minimum subsistence. This is at the moment an urgent national problem in countries which have newly become international debtors, like Great Britain, and may become a problem in countries which have recently acquired a much higher standard of living than their previous one and will dislike the idea of lowering it again. It is, however, a problem which will eventually bring its own solution. It arises out of the existence of a consumption demand well up to the maximum of the world's production. But need is not demand, and the present demand may be very sharply reduced as soon as it becomes evident that there is not going to be enough production to satisfy us at present prices and that nobody is willing to grant the credits which would be necessary if those prices were to be raised. When that happens there will be a very heavy reduction of demand, and overtime working, from being as now a public necessity, will speedily become a public menace.

The ability of industry to pay the present prevailing wage rates without passing them on to the customer has been mainly due to the lowering of overhead costs per unit by the enormous volume of business, and the instant that volume is diminished prices will have to go up in order to cover the increased overhead rate even if there is no further increase in labor costs.

These factors are plain, straight, inescapable economic laws. Their effect can be avoided only by the substitution of totalitarian compulsions for the free play of economic forces.

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## MANHATTAN MEDLEY

# "Brigadoon" Is Like Good Scotch; Texan Hughes Provides Thrills

By NAT BENSON

*New York.*

LOOKING back on Cheryl Crawford's beautiful musical comedy hit "Brigadoon", one is forced to admit that it is a very extraordinary musical show indeed. In a word, everything about it is genuinely memorable but the music. Frederick Loewe's score is surprisingly commonplace, never offensive or unfitting, but just plain indecisive. There isn't a hummable phrase in the whole opus, unless it be the rather anaemic "Almost Like Being in Love", which is more than a little reminiscent of the "Oklahoma" hit tune, "People Will Say We're in Love". But once the grim-visaged critic has damned "Brigadoon's" unmemorable music, he can have nought but praise for the gorgeously-produced, superlatively picturesque play-legend of the auld Scotch town o'Brigadoon which awoke from its spell one day in every century.

Alan Ray Lerner has fashioned a mellow and sensitive book and lyrics, a genuinely moving dramatic play out of the "Brigadoon" legend of the romantic Highlands of 150 years ago. And Cheryl Crawford's production is a thing of great beauty. In its dream-like mounting, magnificent lighting and authentic scenic grandeur, the legend-play assumes a sort of earthly yet evanescent glory that is extremely hard to describe.

Somehow the beauty of the legend and the peculiar "out-of-the-world" quality of the play did something extraordinary to its superb cast. They all passed that final test of fine acting: the audience forgot entirely that they were actors at all, and saw them finally as beautiful and sensitive people who lived in Scotland's long ago and who came back to life to cast an oddly moving spell on every New York audience.

The story is that of two pleasant young American tourists who get lost on a walking tour in the Highlands and accidentally "discover" the mythical town of Brigadoon which appears on no map. As that splendid actor William Hansen in the part of the dominie, Mr. Lundie, explains: the town and all of its folk were put to sleep in the 18th century by a miracle-working pastor, who wanted to preserve Brigadoon's righteousness and clean-hearted beauty from the encroachments of evil. Once a year the ghost town awakens and allows its spell-bound and beautiful people to come back to life. On one such day the two young Americans, Tommy Albright and Jeff Douglas, come upon Brigadoon which is awakening after a century of sleep to celebrate Fair Day. Tommy, a manly and pleasing young fellow, inevitably falls in love with the lily of Brigadoon, Fiona MacLaren.

It is largely on the romantic beauty given to the part of Fiona by a most luminous and lovely young actress named Marion Bell that the charm and fascination of this most lyrical play depend. Marion Bell, who would have delighted John Keats even more than she did the enthusiastic George Jean Nathan, gives her audience as well as Tommy something iridescently lovely and elfin to dream about.

The skirl of the pipes, the gallant flourish of tartans and plaids, the glowing movement of sword dances, a thrilling chase in the forest, the half-tangible glow of the forgotten enchanted village—all of these, plus the combined skills and beauty of a group of excellent actors—David Brooks, George Keane, James Mitchell, Pamela Britton and Lee Sullivan go to make "Brigadoon" a memorable evening of theatre. Its compelling beauty and joy seem to exist all but independently of the wholly mediocre musical score. At the play's end one realizes how deep and how right are the Dominie's final words to Tommy, who has returned at last through time and space to his loved one: "Lad, don't you know you have to *believe in* miracles to make them happen!"

•

EVEN though it doesn't exactly come under the heading of theatre, we've seldom had the privilege of sitting in on, or rather standing in on anything that possessed more real drama than the famous Senate Investigating Committee's embroglio with Elliott Roosevelt, Johnny Meyer and the redoubtable Howard Hughes. Other starring roles were those of bell-wether, ex-Judge Homer Ferguson, leading the Senatorial pack baying at Hughes' heels, and the master of the hunt, Chairman Senator Owen ("Goody-goody") Brewster who started out in the role of Sherlock Holmes and wound up as Professor Moriarty.

Seasoned Washington observers claim there hasn't been such a political "rhubarb" since someone tricked a harmless midget into climbing up on super-tycoon J. P. Morgan's lap and being photographed there, much to the lifelong chagrin of that emperor of financial stuffed shirts. On several of early August's most sweltering days nearly 400 souls (and certainly a few heels) crowded into the Washington Senate Building's impressive Caucus Chamber. There were more beautiful and more expensively gowned glamour girls of all ages there than you ever saw even in 247 Park Avenue where John Robt. Powers collects Manhattan's loveliest "lovelies". Phalanxes of Hearstlings, bevies of eager McCormick-Patterson Axis axe-men were gathered from far and near to smear Elliott Roosevelt in royal style if at all possible.

Surprise No. 1 was that Elliott didn't "smear". The tall, handsome, melodramatic son of F.D.R. defended himself and his illustrious dad's memory with force and eloquent common sense. Even the ranks of Tuscany were forced to admit that the luckless fall-guy of a famous family was no mean Thespian. And Elliott did prove to the Senate's Investigating Committee that people like his father, Henry Kaiser, Howard Hughes and himself were actually getting the tools of war produced in 1941-45 by anyone and everyone when the Nazis and the Nips could be stopped only by fire and brimstone delivered in huge quantities at the right time and place. Elliott left amid ringing cheers and strode out vindicated and vehement, to make every front page in the U.S.

Not so lucky was Howard Hughes' ace greeter, glad-hander and gravy-pourer, the plump and cherubic Johnny Meyer, who proved that ringside seats at the Stork, El Morocco, the Copacabana plus a neat list of telephone numbers often helped Washington's "brass" forget many of the horrors of war and remember most of Howard Hughes' products. Before withering self-righteous blasts, plump Johnny wriggled like a fat moth on a pin. Simultaneously a cute N.Y. cigarette gal slapped a paternity suit on him. Johnny looked like the Last Rose of Summer as the relentless Judge Ferguson forced him to admit that he just went around picking up scores of checks and tabs while the "brass" yawned amiably.

Still, it did make some sense to top American execs. (and politicoes) who could see no mean logic in spending $163,000 of Uncle Sam's, Hughes' or somebody's dough on entertainment, while that dough helped win good will for Hughes' enterprises and pile up $40 000.000 worth of war contracts. While Johnny tossed no sprat to catch a herring, he seemed to have tossed many herrings to beach a leviathan.

BUT having wolfed down the toothsome *hors d'oeuvre* of Meyer, self-righteous Senator Brewster awaited Howard Hughes' arrival with relish, obviously savoring the delight of handing H. H. the old smeareroo.

Flash-bulbs exploded like Exhibition fireworks, movie cameras ground like mad recording it for history, as the lean tanned grim-faced Hughes arrived. Feminine sighs rent the air; ladies asked cops: "Which is Hughes?" Few remained ignorant long, for Howard stole the show. He has plenty of genuine Texan hardness in his make-up; he doesn't scare easily and he had just enough of the Hump Bogart-John Dillinger toughness in him to give him a very forbidding grimness; his expression seemed to assure the feminine portion of his audience that, like Alan Ladd or James Cagney, he would pound the living daylights out of any faithless female or any dame of high or low degree who crowded him. Our pet correspondent assures us that Hughes is a perfect gent at all times, and that his cruelty extends only to refusing to be flash-photo'd in night clubs with any gal who may later want to tell it to the judge and nick the Hughes' millions for six figures. At any rate, the forbidding Texan wound up in a blaze of glory and strong counter-charges, which he was not allowed to substantiate. So violent was his counter-attack on the Investigating Committee that there seems good reason to expect that, if he ever gets his factory hands to complete that as-yet-untested $70,000,000 transport plane, a sort of aerial "Queen Mary", he will fly it right over Washington and drop Johnny Meyer (heavily weighted with night club tabs) smack into the middle of the Senate's Investigating Committee when it resumes in November.

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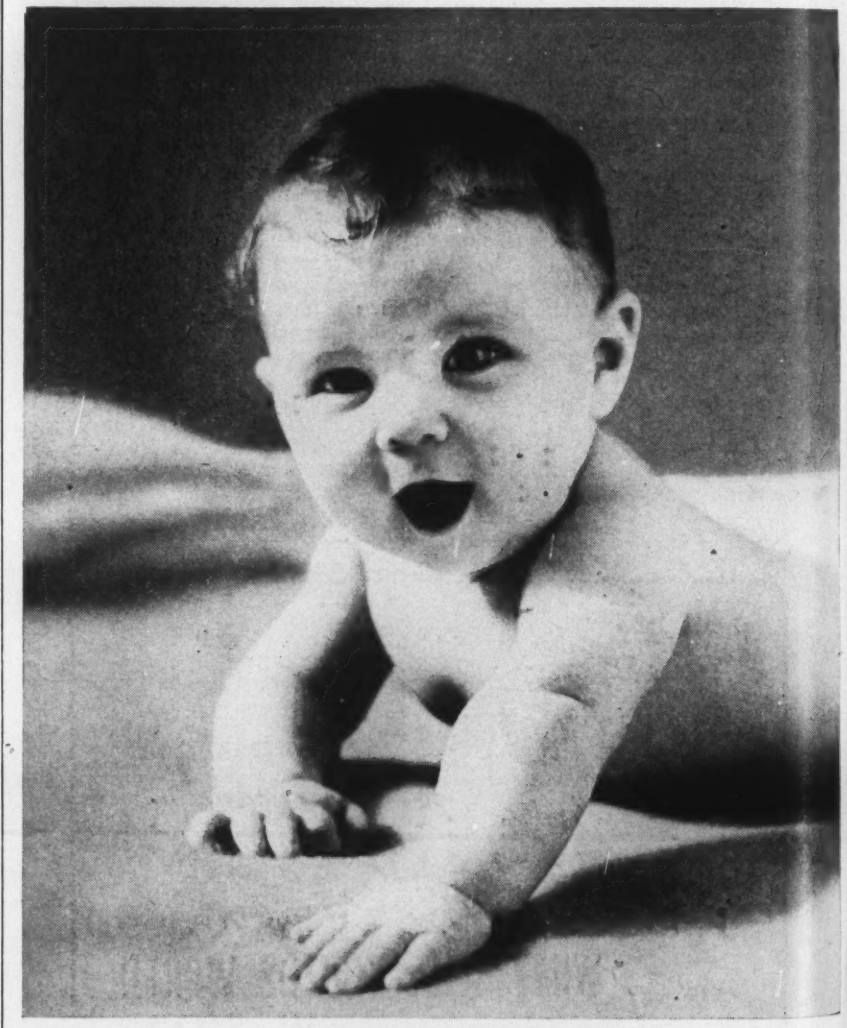

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SPORTING LIFE

# The Minister of Health Disagrees with "Sporting Life," and Why

By KIMBALL McILROY

IN THIS space a few weeks ago there appeared a piece — not much, really but our own — which commented lightly upon two points: first, that professional wrestling had been suddenly and unexpectedly criticized by a number of clergymen (one of whom admittedly had never seen a wrestling match) on, of all things, moral grounds; second, that there was at least a small body of ecclesiastical opinion opposed to even the most sparing use of the public parks by children for baseball and kindred goings-on, on Sunday afternoons.

The results of the appearance of this article were not spectacular, but sound. There was not, so far as we know, an overwhelming rush of pro-wrestling sentiment among the clergy, nor, at the date of this writing, has the Lord's Day Alliance decided to disband in utter defeat. On the other hand, this writer received his cheque from SATURDAY NIGHT and in addition a frankly disapproving letter from the Ontario Minister of Health, Hon. R. T. Kelley.

Taking exception to our insinuation that many clergymen experience difficulty in forgetting the over-riding problem of DRINK for long enough to worry about much else, Mr. Kelley says, "There are a few clergymen who in some ways seem to be obsessed with the drinking problem, but they are very few compared with the total number in the province, and it is my opinion that there is no finer group of men in the land than the clergy of Canada."

THIS is a very noble sentiment, and one with which only Communists and other boors would have the poor taste (and judgment) to disagree. It is, only, perhaps unfortunate that members of a profession which is more or less *ex officio* a fine group of men should sometimes have nasty things to say about people—drinkers and wrestlers and Sunday-ball advocates—who merely disagree with them.

If everyone agreed with the clergy, the latter would, once they stopped to consider, be the first to object. It must be one of the world's most difficult tasks to write a sermon every Sunday. But it's a lot easier if you can conveniently castigate some benighted disagreer.

No, this department is fully in accord with the proposition that the clergy are pretty much fine fellows, and thinks Mr. Kelley is too. That, however, does not prevent us from disagreeing with some of the rest of what he says in his letter. Viz:

"God has been very good to this country of ours and He has asked us to do the following: 'Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.' Surely, in return for the blessings we have day by day, we should be willing to set one day aside as a day of rest. In my humble opinion, it would be a good thing to do even from a health standpoint."

Mind you, here, and especially in that last sentence, Mr. Kelley is talking about his specialty, and talking with authority, and this column has no intention of sticking its neck out so far as to tell him he's crazy. He's not. But just what did the good Lord mean by that word "holy" and what does Mr. Kelley mean by the word "rest"?

He (Mr. Kelley) adds later: "It is a great thing for a young man to play on teams." Okay. Fine. Now, let's suppose our young man works all day every day except Sunday. When, the year 'round, does he get this opportunity to play on teams? In his lunch-hour? This is, of course, presuming that he's a poor young man. If he's a rich young man—a columnist, or a Minister of Health—he can always go out and play golf or run up to the cottage or what-not, on Sunday. But if the p.y.m. tries this on the nearest greensward a swarm of Lord's Day folk will be over him like locusts, and maybe toss him in the can, where we understand the opportunities for recreation are extremely limited.

WE'RE pretty certain that Mr. Kelley would agree that for a man who's been operating a turret lathe or a trolley-car all week a hard game of baseball would be "rest". And very essential rest, too. Nor do we feel that the Author of the injunction about keeping the Sabbath Day holy would find anything unholy about our lathe-hand's participation.

Sunday golf somehow never comes in for the bitter abuse that Sunday ball receives, and yet it is very difficult to discover the Biblical differentiation between a banker hitting a small rubber ball with a stick and a trolley-conductor hitting a leather-covered ball with a bat.

Mr. Kelley says again: "It (playing on teams) gives him (the young man) stamina and, in my two games —lacrosse and hockey, he is taught to control his temper, which is important later on in life."

Many will recall how in Toronto last year a number of children who were thus attempting to acquire stamina and a control over their tempers suddenly found themselves the unwitting and unwilling causes of a court action. There was no hockey-practice time available to them on rinks during the week, and so they prevailed upon the operators of an arena to open it up on Sundays. Bango! and swoosh! the Lord's Day people were in there and complaining. The affair landed in the courts and a good time was had by all, except the kids.

It is not professional Sunday sport which is the issue here, mark you, (though a very convincing case can be made out for that, too, on the grounds that the evil of a dozen or so young men having to work pleasurably on a Sunday is more than compensated for by the healthful relaxation afforded several thousand spectators), but a few kids doing their best to get a little exercise in the only available time.

As Minister of Health, Mr. Kelley undoubtedly is interested in what those kids might be doing if they weren't allowed to play hockey. They might sit around the corner soda fountain, eating banana splits. They might get together a couple of gangs and heave bricks at each other or through windows, dodging automobiles the while. They might get together a few mixed teams for a little parlor-rugby. The possibilities are unlimited, but a trifle depressing.

Of course there are the alternatives of long healthy walks in the country or educational excursions to museums and other places of historic interest, but who's going to wield the whip?

IT APPEARS to many of the unenlightened that the Sabbath Day commandment is based on the sound principle that anybody needs relief one day out of seven from the monotony of his everyday toil, and that, while this relief may well be obtained partially from contemplation and worship, no great harm can come from a little healthy outdoor exercise.

These same unenlightened folk believe that the Lord's Day Act was put on the statutes for an entirely different reason from the one for which it is employed today, that it was meant to give the majority protection from the tyranny of a powerful minority, rather than vice versa. In those days some employers could and did work the hired help 365 days out of every year, hand-running. Someone got the idea that a day off a week might be a good thing. To make it stick, attention was drawn to the appropriate commandment, and the rules were drawn up.

That was a long time ago. Today the idea seems to be that if the average man's week consists of six days' drudgery, why not make a clean sweep of it and include the seventh as well? To protect people from having to work on Sunday *if they don't want to* is a fine and laudable thing; to prevent kids from having a little healthy outdoor exercise isn't.

Mr. Kelley concludes: "I am sorry that I cannot agree with the ideas which you have expressed in your article."

Well, this department is equally, and maybe even more so, sorry that it cannot agree with the ideas which Mr. Kelley has expressed in his letter, but it thanks him very kindly for taking the interest to write, and is heartily grateful that it lives in a country where a writer can disagree publicly with a member of the Government without spending the rest of his days in the salt mines.


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MARITIMES LETTER

# The Fish Crisis Needs a Minister Who Knows Skate from Flounder

By ERNEST BUCKLER

*Bridgetown.*

BY ONE (or rather two) of those curious coincidences in political affairs, Premier McNair of N. B., made a "routine" trip to Ottawa which had "nothing unusual connected with it", and was closeted for two hours with Mr. King, just before the announcement that Dr. Milton Gregg, President of U.N.B., was to succeed the late Hon. H. F. Bridges as Minister of Fisheries. And just when the York-Sunbury election is in the focus of local interest, Mr. Bracken makes a speaking tour of the Maritimes which was "planned long ago" — alleging that the Federal Government is waylaying our pockets from the ambush of indirect taxation; snowballing the national debt; balancing the budget by the jesuitical classification of war assets sales as revenue; centralizing power and discriminating against the Maritimes (particularly in regard to the coal industry at Minto, N.B.); bungling bungalows, Dominion-Provincial relations, and Heaven (or the Prog.-Cons.) knows what not.

Dr. Gregg will contest the seat on October 20 with Lt.-Gen. E. W. Sansom for the Prog.-Cons. (Gen. Sansom was defeated in 1945 by the late Mr. Bridges, after a Conservative hold on York-Sunbury since 1921), and an opponent from the C.C.F. (who trailed badly before).

Mr. Bracken finds the "ear-marks of panic" in the calling of the election so speedily (although in the case of Halifax similar "ear-marks" were discoverable in *postponement*); and the Prog.-Cons. claim that victory would be easy if a thousand of Dr. Gregg's old students were not voting in the constituency, and if Cabinet representation were not involved. Not even the Prog.-Cons. want to see the appointment go to B.C., whence it might be hard ever to retrieve it. P.E.I., the only province now without a member in the Cabinet, merely shakes its head and mutters wryly, "Ignored again!"

There is also loud protest, legitimate or otherwise, that in this piscatorial manoeuvre Mr. King should have poached in the Conservative pool. Dr. Gregg's position as Sergeant-at-Arms under the Bennett regime was technically a non-political one, but the Conservatives always numbered his sympathies among their own.

## Technical Knowledge?

And a murmur from various quarters that, despite Dr. Gregg's unquestioned personal merit and exceptional war record (V.C. in the first one, rank of Brigadier on active service in the second) now, when the fishing industry is in such critical state, would have been a good time for the Government to break its precedent of never appointing a Minister to that portfolio who could, as far as technical knowledge or experience is concerned, tell a skate from a flounder.

By another coincidence, the Minto, N.B. coal miners have served notice just at this time (though reluctantly, it is said, and on instructions from Glace Bay where N.S. miners are also expected to demand another raise after Jan. 31, 1948) that they do not intend to ratify the agreement which ended their strike last May, but will ask for an immediate $1 per day increase instead of the 75 cents per day then granted. It is hard to see how the operators can meet this demand, without closing some of their shafts. Unless there is further subsidy from the Federal Government.

Perhaps the miners are counting on this, on the theory that what could happen in the *Halifax* by-election (when, by still another coincidence, promise of some $20,000,000 federal assistance in local projects was made) could happen here.

The N.S. Legislature has been in short session, to ratify the Dominion-Provincial tax agreement. N.S. will receive an annual minimum of $10,879,140—$15 per capita on the basis of the 1942 population of "591,000 souls" (souls do have heads then), plus statutory subsidies—in exchange for relinquishment of rights to income, corporation, and succession levies.

## Province's Advantage

Mr. Macdonald, who made it plain that the whole business was a money matter, with no constitutional rights involved, said that the agreement was to his province's advantage, although reached by a Dominion approach of which he did not approve. (He does not approve, either, of Dominion handling of the suggested Newfoundland entry into union; being strongly of the opinion that all such matters should be settled at annual conferences, with all provinces in consultation.) He also cautioned that this money had been hard come and must not be easy go.

Some of it should be absorbed by welfare services in the Department of Health, increase of teachers' salaries (already affected), highway projects etc., but a backlog should be jealously guarded, to provide for expenditures in the field of social security for which the Federal Government now expects the province to accept greater responsibility, and the contingency that accurate census may alter the per capita grant in the province's disfavor. And because the agreement holds for a period of only five years. In a courtship so preoccupied with dowry rights and in some aspects without much catalysis of real love, there was apparently no mention of "till death us do part."

Prorogation ceremonies lacked their usual pomp because of the circumstance that rehabilitation of old Province House is not yet completed. The event was the first session at which the new Lieutenant-Governor Hon. J. A. D. McCurdy (who succeeds Lt.-Col. H. E. Kendall, forced to retire for reasons of health) officiated.

Mr. McCurdy, an amazingly youthful 61, told the reporter who gave him the first intimation of his appointment at his home in Baddeck: "I will do the job as well as a country boy from Cape Breton can". Everyone who knows him has no worries about how well that will be, although it was not strictly accurate to imply that he had never left the soil.

This is his first flier in Government office, but his feet actually left the ground as far back as the day in his youth when, after joint experimentation with the late Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, he took off in what looked like an orange crate trapped by a cobweb of haywire, but which was really the first plane ever flown in the British Empire. He received

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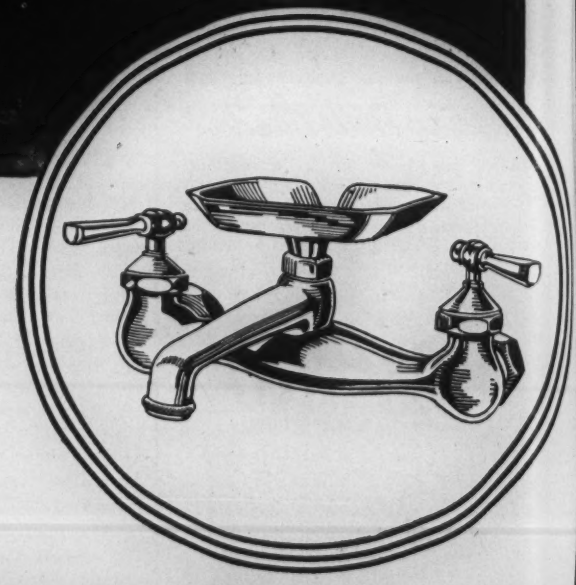
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a Master's degree in Engineering from the University of Toronto in 1909. Since then he has been, among other things, President of Montreal Aircraft Industries and, during the war, served with outstanding success as assistant director of aircraft production in the department of munitions and supply.

### Viscount's Holiday

Another public figure with a special spot in his heart for the highlands of Cape Breton is Viscount Alexander, who referred to his recent vacation there as "the most enjoyable holiday I ever spent." Except for the 14-day period when a terrific forest fire, worst in the history of Cape Breton, and worse even than the devastating blazes near Shelburne, Antigonish, and Sheet Harbor, ravaged the northern tip of the island. He volunteered as fire-fighter, and spent much of his time helping the Red Cross in its operations. His recent appeal for support of that organization's campaign to assist people of the Cheticamp region who lost all their belongings is eloquent with the voice of first-hand knowledge.

It is one thing to read of such disaster in the newspapers, another to see for yourself the macabre explosion of trees, people racing cars through flames to escape, men with the boots burned off their feet, farmers driving their cows before them and stopping to milk with the advancing flames dangerously close behind, some 400 refugees living in tents, and the only doctor in the village dropping dead of exhaustion. The steep ravines of the Cabot Trail and the threat of dislodged boulders make transportation of fire equipment there extremely difficult; and it is hoped that the old situation at Cheticamp, with no forest ranger nearer than 40 miles and no subrangers or observation posts, will soon be corrected. And that people will some day learn to handle matches in the summertime as if they were dynamite.

Flash bulbs, newsreel cameras, N.B.C.'s Bob Edge, Paramount Pictures, and crowds which overflowed even vertically, to the masts of ships, bore witness to the recent Fourth International Tuna Competition at Wedgeport, N.S.

Cuba retained the Alton B. Sharp Trophy against the competition, this year, of Great Britain and the U.S. There were the usual "heartbreaking struggles" with a line snapping at the crucial moment, and technical disqualifications just when the catch was a real whopper. Ironically, the two fish which clinched the victory for the Cubans (one of them an 871-pounder, only 19 pounds short of a record) were landed by J. Murray Holden, on loan to the short-handed Cuban team by the British.

It is becoming a British tradition, to lend their services to others and then come out of the short end of the horn themselves.

Dr. P. Ph. Jansen, world's foremost dike expert who was responsible for the phenomenally quick replacement of dikes in his native Holland after the Germans had retreated, will spend 10 days in N.B. soon, to give advice on the best means of reclaiming marshlands there. He will accept no pay for this, he says, because he remembers the Canadians who helped to stem a so much more devastating tide in his own land.

Primo Carnera turned up at a sports jamboree in St. John recently, high, wide, and thensome. And a bug which came by wind from the south has left a flea in the ear of almost every corn cob in the Annapolis Valley.

### Wonder Artist

Lunenburg, N. S. recently held a mammoth "Earle Bailly Day", with assorted celebration, and presentations to its painter of that name. Through the efforts of Hon. Harold Connolly, the story of Lunenburg and its wonder artist have been incorporated into a film, which will have subtitles in six different languages and will be shown all over the world.

That anyone's paintings are excellent is unusual enough. That Mr. Bailly's are possible at all is something of a miracle, because, helpless from shoulders to feet since an attack of polio in childhood, he has to hold the brush in his teeth.

A Halifax magistrate has convicted a taxi driver for refusing to accept a fare because he was "saucy". Apparently if you are prepared to take their tip, you must be prepared to take their lip. Another man identified only by stature (3 feet 6) was also brought into court there for assaulting a policeman. The policeman was 6 feet 3. And air guns are now "outlawed" in that city.

Apiarists at Fredericton have met to discuss the matter of packing bees for winter. Apparently one escaped into the bonnet of the St. John Ladies' Morning Musical Club. Anyway, that organization has begun to agitate strenuously for the formation of a local symphony orchestra. A worthy idea, because of the 10 symphony orchestras in Canada, not one is located in the Maritimes; but one for which we fear scant prospect of fruition. Too many practical folk in the Maritimes think of the exquisite dissonances of a symphony orchestra as the work of a nest of stubborn individualists, all playing wrong.

• •

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IT DOESN'T make me peak and pine
To know there's not a deathless line
Among my rhymes and epigrams;
I know my stuff will never shine
On cheap or costly Valentine,
Nor live in toasts proposed in wine
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But this one "honor" I decline:
Please see to it, for auld langsyne,
That no one puts a verse of mine
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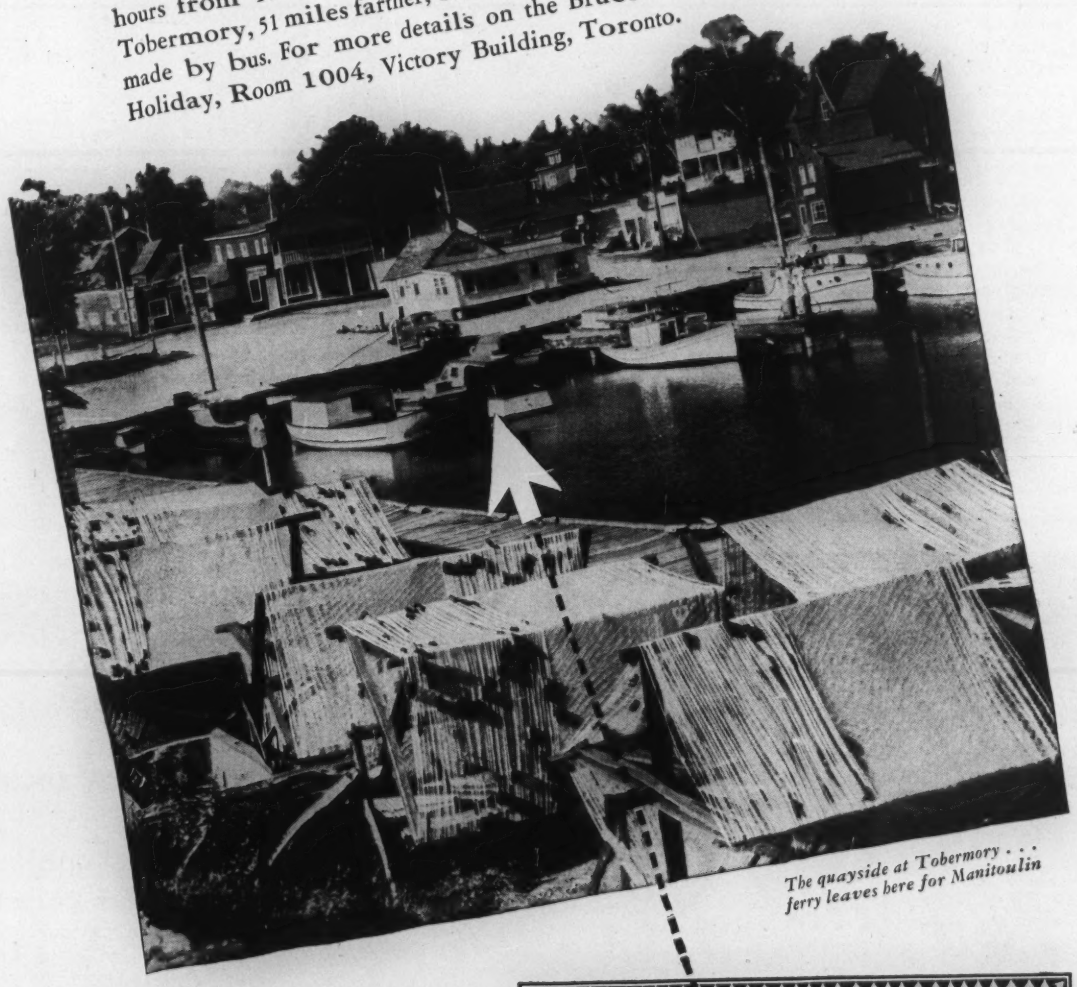

*The quayside at Tobermory . . . ferry leaves here for Manitoulin*

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"Let's make them want to come back!"

Labatt's

One of a series of advertisements about Ontario Holidays published in the public interest by John Labatt Limited

PORTS OF CALL

# Centenary of Our Second Railway Recalls How Nation Was Built

By ROBERT AYRE

THE railroad came early to Canada. It was only three years after Stephenson's *Rocket* won the famous race at Rainhill, quelling the doubts of the skeptical and timid, throwing into the discard horse-drawn tramways and such fantastic notions as hauling trains by ropes between stationary engines, that the legislature of Lower Canada granted a charter to the Company of the Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad. Canada's first railway was opened for traffic in 1836, the year before the young Queen Victoria ascended the throne. It was a portage road between Laprairie on the St. Lawrence River to St. Johns on the Richelieu, a short land link on the waterway between Montreal and New York. But while Canadians were quick to realize the value of the railroad, it was eleven years before they had another. The Champlain and St. Lawrence was alone in the field until the Montreal and Lachine began operations in 1847.

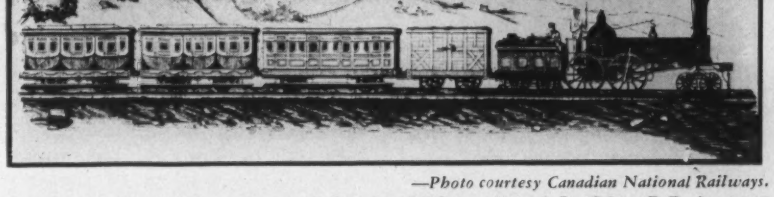
This eight-mile line, Canada's second railroad and the first on the Island of Montreal, was opened by the Governor General, Lord Elgin, on November 19, 1847, but the Canadian National Railways, of which both the pioneer roads are now a part, and the cities of Montreal and Lachine decided to hold their centenary celebrations in September when the weather might be expected to cooperate. Like its predecessor, the Montreal and Lachine was a portage line, designed to bypass the Lachine canal, which was tedious for river passengers from Toronto and Ottawa and which could not be used in winter.

The Champlain and St. Lawrence and the Montreal and Lachine were small roads; they managed to get started without government assistance, and they carried on, independent of each other, for a few years. They even made extensions, to connect with United States lines. The Champlain and St. Lawrence, which had been profitable was, in 1850, granted authority to extend from Laprairie to St. Lambert, just across the St. Lawrence from Montreal, and south from St. Johns to Rouses Point, New York. With nothing to depend on but its summer passenger traffic, the Montreal and Lachine had not succeeded in paying dividends and its shares were selling at a discount of 75 per cent. Making a bid for its share of the international traffic, it united with the Lake St. Louis and Province Line, which had been chartered to build from Caughnawaga, opposite Lachine to the United States boundary near Hemmingford.

The new company, known as the Montreal and New York, came into being in 1850 and in the following year it began building the Caughnawaga division and persuaded prominent citizens of Plattsburgh, N.Y. to construct a line from their city to the southern terminus of the Montreal and New York. In 1852, the two railways agreed on joint operation of a through service between Montreal and Plattsburgh, which began in September. The first car ferry in Canada, the *Iroquois*, which had accommodation for a locomotive and three cars, began operating between Lachine and Caughnawaga in 1853.

## Frozen Assets

Connecting with lake steamers and trains of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad to New York and Boston, the Montreal and New York now rivalled the Champlain and St. Lawrence. For some years it operated five round trips a day between Montreal and Lachine, with one running through to Plattsburgh and back. But winter traffic was light and the freezing of Lake Champlain cut off the southern connections, and there was stiff competition from the Champlain and St. Lawrence and its American connections, the Vermont Central and the Vermont and Canada. Things were not too rosy now for the Champlain and St. Lawrence, which had spent a good deal of money on its extensions. Killing competition ended with the division of traffic when Montreal and New York Railroad shareholders acquired a controlling interest in their competitor. The two railways became one, the Montreal and Champlain, in 1857, just ten years after the Montreal and Lachine began operations, and in less than another decade were leased to the Grand Trunk. In 1872, the Grand Trunk bought the Montreal and Champlain.



—Photo courtesy Canadian National Railways.

**Montreal's first train, operated by the Montreal and Lachine R.R. in 1847, is pictured in this photograph of an engraving by a contemporary artist.**

When the Montreal and Lachine was opened a hundred years ago, bringing Canada's railroad mileage up to 24, the United Kingdom had nearly 3,000 miles in operation and the United States nearly 5,000.

The big spurt came in the next decade. By 1860, the railroad mileage had increased to 2,065. Then there was another lag. In the next six years, only 213 miles were built. Confederation and the construction of the Intercolonial stimulated the railroad builders, and 2,940 miles were added between 1867 and 1876, bringing the total to 5,218. With the building of the Canadian Pacific (which began as a public enterprise) and the expansion of the Grand Trunk, railroading in Canada took on vaster dimensions in the eighties and the great era was extended into the new century with the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The fact of the matter is, railroad enterprise in Canada did not begin to make strides until the builders received public assistance. As Oscar D. Skelton says, in *The Railway Builders*, "The eight or ten years which followed 1849 are notable not only for a sudden outburst of railway construction and speculative activity throughout the provinces, but for the stituencies for needed railway communications. Cabinets realized the distinctively Canadian. In this era parliament became the field of railway debate. Political motives came to the front: 'statesmen' began to talk of links of Empire and 'politicians' began to press the claims of their con- beginning of that close connection between politics and railways which is

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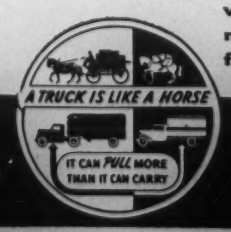


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value of the charters they could grant or the country's credit they could pledge, and contractors swarmed to the feast. 'Railways are my politics', was the frank avowal of the Conservative leader, Sir Allan MacNab . . ." (who was president of the Great Western.) He adds that the example of the United States was powerful. Massachusetts, for one, had "guaranteed bonds of local roads to the extent of eight millions, without ever having to pay a cent of interest."

Under the chairmanship of MacNab, a parliamentary committee took up the plight of the railways and recommended guaranteeing the stock of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic and the Great Western as far as £1,000,000 sterling. Action was not taken until the session of 1849 when Francis Hincks, inspector-general, presented a policy based on a St. Lawrence and Atlantic suggestion. This proposal, which was seconded by MacNab, was that the government should guarantee the interest, up to six per cent, on half the bonds of any railroad over 75 miles long, when half the construction had been completed.

Under these terms, the three railroads went forward, but slowly. Even half the railroad was not easy to finance. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic had a multitude of troubles, the Great Western was unable to move until American capitalists came in, and the Northern did not get going until 1851.

New Brunswick guaranteed bonds and went into the railway business by taking over bankrupt lines. Prince Edward Island built a railway. The first big public railroad enterprise, however, was the Intercolonial, built by the Dominion government as a condition of Confederation, with an imperial guarantee of £3,000,000. When it was opened, in 1876, the Dominion was in possession of 950 miles of lines, including the roads it had taken over from the governments of the three maritime provinces.

1847 ★ 1947
IL Y A CENT ANS LE 19 NOVEMBRE 1847, A ÉTÉ INAUGURÉ ICI LE PREMIER CHEMIN DE FER SUR L'ILE DE MONTRÉAL LE "MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILROAD" AUJOURD'HUI PARTIE INTÉGRANTE DES CHEMINS DE FER NATIONAUX DU CANADA

**Plaque commemorating the 100th anniversary of the opening of the first railway on the Island of Montreal, now part of the Canadian National.**

It would be impossible in a short article to untangle the skein of early railroad finance in Canada. Suffice it to say, the railroads were heavily subsidized from public funds. By Confederation, the Grand Trunk, the Great Western and the Northern owed the government more than $30,000,000 for principal advanced and for interest, and for principal alone other railroads owed municipalities nearly $10,000,000. The principle of government aid for the railroads as enterprises vital to the development of the country has been established for a century. It made possible the Canadian Pacific and the creation of the Canadian National system was a logical outcome of early history.

There is no question that in the early days of Canada's railroads extravagant ambitions resulted in cutthroat rivalries and skullduggery; the greed of contractors and the special interests of politicians wasted private and public funds alike; there was improvidence and mismanagement in both building and operating; the railroads far outran the needs of the young country. Yet without them the country could never have grown up.

The railways, as Skelton says, "found Canada scarcely a geographical expression, and made it a nation." They opened up a vast territory to immigration and colonization, made possible the development of agriculture, mining, pulpwood and the other great industries, assisted Canada to reach her proud position as third among the trading nations of the world. If in the pioneering days, Canada had more lines than she needed, this is no longer true, as the experience of the last war proved. The railways went ahead and helped the country catch up with them. They are, in the words of R. C. Vaughan, C.M.G., chairman and president of the Canadian National, "the backbone of the nation. Without them our social and economic fabric would collapse."


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Now that you can get all the Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Juice you want, order in quantity. Serve Libby's at mealtimes. Always keep a supply in the refrigerator and let the children help themselves. Remember—Libby's is Canada's favourite health drink, an excellent source of vitamins A and C. As delicious as it is good for you.

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# Failure to Exploit Anti-Hitlerism Affected Both War and Peace

By JOHN H. YOCOM

GERMANY'S UNDERGROUND — by Allen Welsh Dulles — *Macmillan* — $3.00.

BERLIN UNDERGROUND — by Ruth Andreas-Friedrich—*Oxford*—*$3.75*

HERE are two books which give incisive reports on the activities of the Germans in Germany who were working against Hitler. Allen Welsh Dulles, a Manhattan lawyer and younger brother of the U. S. State Department Adviser John Foster Dulles, was chief of the super-secret Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland during the war. While his book is the account of the underground movement operating at the level of high officials and army officers, Ruth Andreas-Friedrich's diary is a record of anti-Nazi activities by ordinary citizens in Berlin between September, 1938, and April, 1945.

The most important part of Dulles' book is the light shed on the famous July 20, 1944, attempt on Hitler's life. The Swiss O.S.S. branch knew about the affair before it happened, repeatedly advised Washington of its importance, but says Dulles, "The plotters received no encouragement from the West." Which charge seems to us a pretty important one. In fact, why in the whole course of the war did the Allies not exploit this underground business in Germany, if there was reason to believe it was on the up-and-up, as Dulles' and Mrs. Friedrich's books show? Many professional men, church and labor leaders, civic officials, *et al.* were working for the overthrow of the Hitler gang.

The ringleader of the July 20 affair was a Colonel Count von Stauffenberg. He had been wounded in Africa fighting as one of Rommel's officers, losing his left arm and two fingers off his right hand. But he could still do staff work and carry a brief case. On July 20 von Stauffenberg carried a brief case containing a bomb into a conference at Hitler's field headquarters in East Prussia. He put it down close to Hitler who was leaning on the map table. But someone shifted the brief case. When the explosion came, the case was behind a table leg. Furthermore, it was a hot summer's day and the open windows dissipated the force of the blast. So Hitler lived and World War II was left to continue on its course. Still four of the 24 brass hats at that conference were killed and seven badly wounded. Hitler suffered burns and a partial paralysis to his right arm but was able to walk to his quarters. (Von Stauffenberg had tried at least twice before to kill Hitler. In March 1943 he had placed a bomb wrapped as a parcel in Hitler's plane. But the timing mechanism—the action of acid on a taut wire—failed.)

The army purge that followed, the kangaroo trials and executions of those involved were well publicized by the Germans at the time.

Besides von Stauffenberg there were many other highly placed officers working in the underground at one time or another: Colonel General Ludwig Beck, formerly Chief of Staff; Carl Friedrich Goerdler, ex-mayor of Leipzig; Field Marshal Rommel; Yorck von Wartenburg, a descendant of the Prussian general who plotted against Napoleon; and Count von Moltke, lawyer and idealist.

## The Wily Admiral

Wiliest of them all was Admiral Canaris, Military Intelligence head in Berlin, who fooled everyone until July 1944. His organization protected underground workers by falsifying reports. Once again the reader is teased by the question: Why, why, why did we not make some use of this official element in Germany, that might have managed a palace revolution and thereby shortened the war? Were there political reasons for not dealing with them, for preferring to air-bomb Germany to her knees and to make an invasion? To provoke the questioning reader even further, Dulles' facts are now well substantiated by Gestapo records, notes of the so-called People's Court that tried the July 20 operators, and the Nurenberg trial testimony.

Like the anti-Hitler army clique, Ruth Andreas-Friedrich and her colleagues were Nazi-haters before the war began, helping Jews to escape prosecution. They formed little groups throughout the country, mostly for propaganda and sabotage.

Ruth's diary details the experiences of her own cell in Berlin and gives a realistic picture of life in a city on the receiving end of R.A.F. block-busters and the period of siege during the last inferno days of the war. Allied victory was their reward for those days, perhaps as black for Ruth as they certainly were for us, when she made entries like these in her diary: *Wednesday, June 19, 1940.*

Three and a half months have passed—fourteen weeks, during which the German nation has been reeling drunken with one victory after another. Put out the flags; take in the flags. Every window, every gable, every tower, all a sea of swastika flags. Order for display of flags: "As of today, for a period of one week." Ringing of church bells: three days. Once again Christian tongues have to join in praising the bloody victory of arms . . . "Suppose he follows up—throws his whole force on the British Isles." "Then they'll keep fighting in Canada," Andrik reassures us . . .

## Victory Rehearsal

(One of Ruth's group in Compiègne Forest, just before the armistice with France was signed, saw Hitler rehearsing by himself his entry into the old-fashioned parlor car that had been dug out of the museum, polished and cleaned up for the occasion.) "With head high Hitler approaches the monstrosity, mounts the steps with dignity, and turns the newly polished knob. In a flash I see it—he's rehearsing his act. I peer out slyly from behind a tree. Damn, the door seems to be sticking. He shakes at it savagely. 'Get back there on the double!' What fun! Sure enough, he turns around, climbs down, and starts the scene over. Salutes, nods, the gracious smile of the victor."

Mrs. Friedrich's brother-in-law is Carl Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard. Before the war she worked for a Berlin publishing company; now she edits *She*, a woman's weekly newspaper. Mrs. Friedrich's group was the only non-Communist resistance body in Berlin to be recognized by the Russians. Previously the U.S. Army had screened the personnel and given them an O.K. But why hadn't we given that O.K. long before the war's end?

## FOR THE RECORD

**A Canvas to Cover**, by Edward Seago. (Collins, $4.00) "Seeing that art is really the expression of our senses, it follows that every man, to a greater or lesser degree, is an artist. Somewhere or other it plays a part in his life." This beautifully produced book contains the comment and philosophy of a painter in complete sympathy with the beauty of the countryside and each chapter is illustrated by a number of his own paintings. It concerns "the earth and sky. Things all of us can see — strange and wonderful things, small and simple things, from the magnitude of a thunderstorm to the first joyous notes of a blackbird's song."

**Transformation Scene**, by Claude Houghton. (Collins, $2.25) Warmly received in England this novel is the story of a man who does not know whether or not he has committed a murder but does know that he is not suffering from amnesia. It is a psychological study of his whole life and development. Houghton is described as "one of the few novelists whose books become collectors pieces on publication."

**For Better, For Worse.** A collection of famous marriage stories, edited by Esther B. Kling and Samuel G. Kling. (Oxford, $4.25) Here is what the best writers, from the First Century A.D. to James Thurber have had to say about the institution of matrimony. Canada's Morley Callaghan is represented by his story **The Bride**. After going through four hundred pages there should be very little excuse for anyone not knowing most of the answers.

**Kenny**, by Louis Bromfield. (Musson, $2.75) Three short novels by a master teller of tales, perhaps best known for "The Rains Came". World War II provides the background for this new collection but the author's "beloved Ohio" is there as well.


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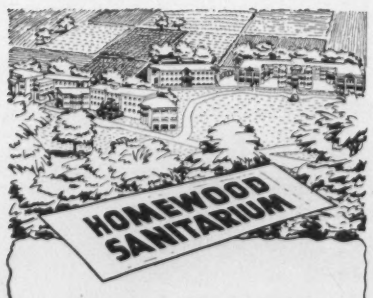


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## THE BOOKSHELF

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# Did Oastler Have a Philosophy Which Mr. Bracken Might Copy?

By J. A. STEVENSON

TORY RADICAL, The Life of Richard Oastler—by Cecil Driver—*Oxford* —$5.25.

"TORY Radical" is a very appropriate description of Richard Oastler, a rather uncommon type of British politician of whom Mr. Cecil Driver has produced a very admirable biography. His book, whose careful documentation bespeaks immense research among official records and old newspaper files, tells in simple lucid style a straightforward story of the singularly useful career of a born agitator, who employed outstanding gifts as a speaker, writer and organizer with selfless zeal for the improvement of the lot of the workers of Britain.

Its value lies not merely in its resurrection of the fame of a very remarkable man, whose name is forgotten outside Labor circles in Britain, in which it is held in high reverence, but also in the illuminating light which it sheds upon the terrible consequences of the failure to regulate the Industrial Revolution in Britain and the deplorable plight of the working classes of that country during its initial stages. The book does not conceal Oastler's faults, of which the chief were a certain arrogance of temper and a fondness for extravagantly violent language, but it reveals him as a very able, warmhearted and disinterested man, who devoted most of his adult life to a special cause and was completely reckless about his own personal fortunes with the result that they were very chequered.

### Indictment of Liberals

By implication his biography is a very formidable and almost unchallengeable indictment of the combination of Liberal politicians, *laissez faire* economists and industrial capitalists, which shaped the social and industrial policy of Britain during the 19th century on the basis of the laws of supply and demand and it could be very profitably studied by the leaders of the Progressive-Conservative party of Canada.

Richard Oastler, loathing Liberalism and most of its works, because he held that the allegedly immutable laws of *laissez faire* economics operated almost exclusively in favor of the capitalist and other privileged classes and bore hardly upon the rest of society, sought persistently in his speeches and writings to provide for Toryism an intellectual philosophy and a practical program, which would absolve it from the charge of being reactionary. It is their present lack of such a philosophy and program which is the greatest handicap of the party led by Mr. John Bracken.

Oastler stands out as one of the first men in the nineteenth century to affirm the need for applying Christian principles to the industrial system and his avowed aim was a system of social organization carefully planned to ensure all men and women freedom from want and to provide at the same time such institutions of fellowship as would promote the fulfilment of human capacities which is character. When he was in prison he wrote "I am still an old-fashioned Tory" and thus elaborated his creed:

### A Tory Defined

"A Tory is one, who believing that the institutions of this country are calculated as they were intended to secure the prosperity and happiness of all classes of society, wishes to maintain them in their original beauty, simplicity and integrity. He is tenacious of the rights of all but most of the poor and needy because they require the shelter of the constitution and the laws more than the other classes." He wanted the Tory party to champion the cause of the working classes, whose oppressor, the industrial magnates, were almost to a man in those days adherents of the Whig or, its successor, the Liberal party.

Under the pressure of his campaigns progress towards industrial reform was gradually made but very slowly. Reformist bills were passed only to have their objects nullified or partially frustrated by decisions of the courts or by concerted evasion on the part of employers. And hundreds of parents encouraged evasions of the laws about child labor, because schools were few and far between in those days and they felt that work would keep the children out of mischief. So in the year 1850 after 20 years of struggle for industrial reform the regulation of factory labor through 4 piecemeal laws amounted principally to this:

### Goal: 10-Hour Day

1. Three protected classes of workers had been established—children between the ages of 8 and 13, young persons between 13 and 18 and women. Adult males were unregulated.

2. Children could not enter factories until they were 8 years old and their work was restricted to 6½ hours per day.

3. Women and young persons were classified together with their labor restricted to 10½ hours per day exclusive of meal time and they had a limit of 60 hours for their working week.

4. These regulations were supervised by regional inspectors who made quarterly reports to the Home Office.

Oastler and his allies continued to press for a general limit of 10 hours per day for all labor and they considered it the crowning triumph of their agitation, when, in 1853, Lord Palmerston under the influence of his stepson, the Earl of Shaftesbury, sponsored a Ministerial measure, which established the ten hours' day for all workers.

•

### Life on the Liffey

DUBLIN UNDER THE GEORGES — by Constantia Maxwell — *Oxford* — *$4.50.*

TO LIVE in an ancient and gracious city, to love it and to study it is in itself a rich reward. And to transfer that knowledge and appreciation of a golden period in the city's history to paper, is to share the reward with many others. Dr. Maxwell is Lecky Professor of Modern History at Trinity College, Dublin but her chief interest is the country and chiefly the city which is the home of that seat of learning.

Under the Georges Dublin was the second city of the Empire and, as elsewhere in the British Isles, there developed a brilliant, elegant and cultured society which left an enduring imprint not only on life but on the fabric of its environment. To this day, despite the material damage of troubled times, much of the beauty which was created remains, and is ready as it was in Georgian times to enchant the visitor. Broad and noble squares, lofty, beautifully designed and ornamented buildings, both private and public, distinguish the city which lines the banks of the Liffey. O'Connell Street, College Green and Merrion Square; Leinster House, the Four Courts and the Customs Building, not to forget T.C.D. itself, retain their charm and dignity, even without the setting of the silks and satins of the period which saw their building. But Dr. Maxwell has not confined herself to the material aspect of the Georgian age; her book is a complete social and political history, not omitting the terrible poverty of the peasants who were the ultimate source of the wealth which the gentry spent to such effect. Quiet, scholarly charm helps to make this book as enjoyable as will be a visit to Dublin itself in the expanding days of postwar travel.

## FOR THE RECORD

**Three Ways to Mecca,** by Edwin Corle. (Collins $3.00) Dialogue novel about a man who goes about dressed up in a "dog suit" to achieve "a perfect balance of extroversion and introversion". There is much too much talk but quite a considerable degree of sanity for the California climate.

**Home Port,** by Olive Higgins Prouty. (Allen, $3.00) More psychology, this time about a man who was the victim of a brother complex, escaped to another identity, went to the war, met a girl and finally "his personality returned, victorious, to its home port." By the author of **Stella Dallas** and **Now, Voyager.**

**Adventures in Man's First Plastic,** by Nelson S. Knaggs. (Reinhold, New York, $6.75) Subtitled **The Romance of Natural Waxes** this excellent and well produced volume is of interest to botanist, entomologist, geologist, archeologist, chemist, metallurgist or arm-chair traveller. The keenness of the author launches him in space on voyages throughout the world and in time throughout the ages. Animals, vegetables, minerals and insects are all sources of natural commercial waxes, which are found in some of the strangest spots on the face of the earth. "The reader will learn secrets of the mysterious and industrious bee. He will go to the mountains of North Africa for Esparto grass; to Brazil, land of the 'Tree of Life', producer of carnauba wax; to Mexico, Germany, Utah, Madagascar and many other mystic lands." A chapter devoted to the hunting of the sperm whale is particularly exciting.

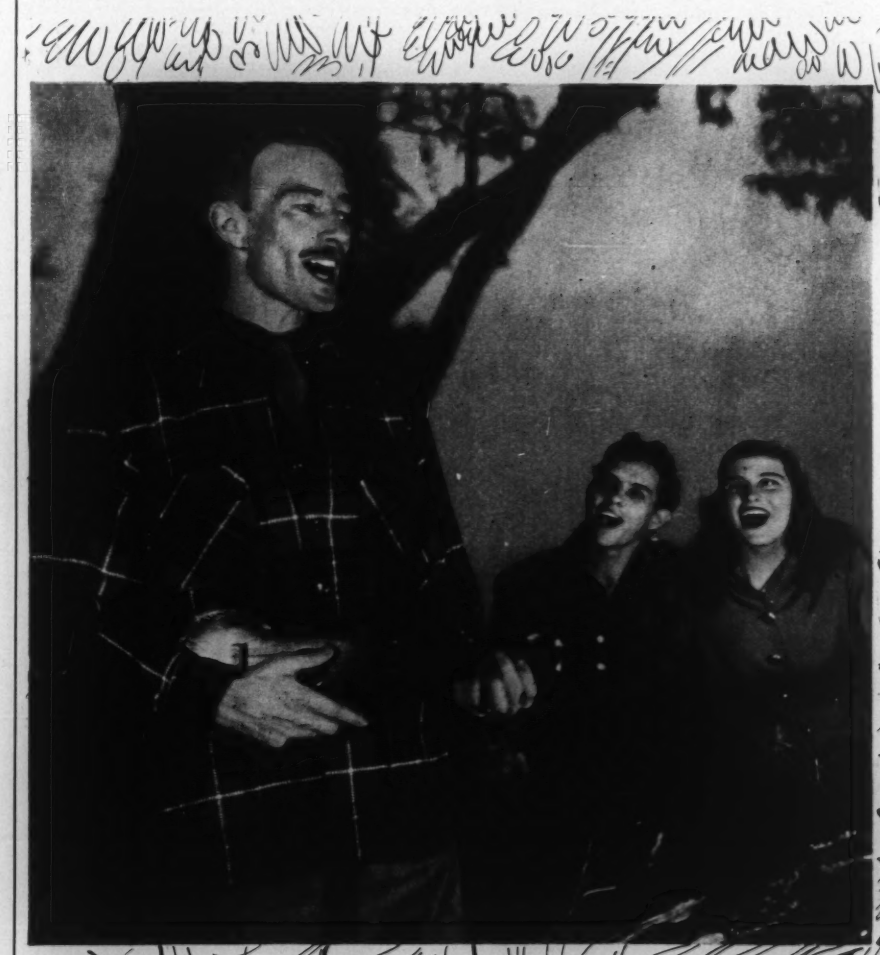
**Denmark, 1947.** (Royal Danish Legation, Ottawa) This splendidly bound, produced and edited work of reference sets a particularly high standard in the international field. It is a combined product of the Danish Foreign Affairs and the Statistical Departments and covers just about every subject on which an inquirer would wish information. The volume by no means confines itself to the commercial side but deals extensively with the cultural aspects of Danish life. Denmark came through the German occupation much more fortunately than other countries and consequently is today able to devote much energy and produce to the rebuilding period of Europe; this book tells, in detail, why and how. In addition, the volume is so well done that, for a book of reference, it can almost be read "straight ahead".

**Defeat In The West,** by Milton Shulman. (Saunders, $3.50) A Canadian Intelligence Officer had the good fortune to be a member of the team interrogating the German high command after the surrender and is able to tell the story of the various campaigns as seen through enemy eyes. The book is a valuable addition to the documentation of 1939-45 and throws new light on the conflict not only between Hitler and the Generals but between the Generals themselves.

**Irish Miles,** by Frank O'Connor (Macmillans, $3.00) Forced by the war to take their holidays at home in Ireland, the O'Connors decided to devote themselves to a study of Irish architecture and this resulting book is a compound of folklore, art criticism and topography. Like most Irish writing it has the real flavor of the land and people and naturally contains "much good talk". It is illustrated by photographs taken by the author and his friends.

**William Bell,** by Isabel Skelton. (Ryerson, $4.00) This parson and pioneer of four generations ago in Eastern Ontario was not only a man of vigorous character but found the time to keep a journal of the happenings around him. Skilful editing brings to life an authentic tale of the life and times of our grandfathers. The original journals are now in the Library of Queen's University, an institution of learning closely connected with the Bell family.

**The Wind At My Back,** by Victoria Lincoln. (Oxford, $2.75.) Three short novels which are "the proper exercises of a civilized and keen mind" by the author of **February Hill.**

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MUSICAL EVENTS

# Symphony Week Means Concerts Priced Within Reach of All

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE old, old problem of financing the arts—and by arts we are not including money-making movies of the Hollywood formula but are including symphony orchestras — still plagues civilized communities. Most people forget that 68 per cent of a symphony orchestra's working time is taken up with the non-profit-making but necessary business of rehearsals. And such things as ample rehearsal time and talented personnel which only money can secure are what keep the Toronto Symphony Orchestra among the leading two dozen orchestras on this continent. From its coming season, the 42nd since its founding, the T.S.O. is expecting to receive approximately $200,000—a tidy sum, indeed. But no; expenditures for the year will total $260,000, and the deficit of $60,000 will have to be made up by contributions of civic minded citizens.

Meeting this deficit will be one of the objectives of Symphony Week, now well established as a regular annual event in Toronto, which is being held from Sept. 29 to Oct. 4. Symphony Week in a variety of features also aims at showing the benefits of good music to the entire community through its symphony orchestra.

Most colorful event of the week will be a fashion show at Massey Hall in which 12 of Toronto's largest department stores and specialty shops are cooperating. To be the show's commentator, Judith Evelyn, Canadian star of the Broadway stage and radio, has cancelled a week's appearance in the Middle West, at the same time waiving her usual fee. Music will be supplied by an orchestra conducted by Paul Scherman, making his first appearance since his recent appointment as the T. S. O. assistant conductor. (Fashion shows are money-raising techniques with some orchestras in the U.S. The Women's Committee of the T.S.O. got the idea from the Women's Committee of the Detroit Symphony. In Detroit three annual fashion shows bring $10,000.

Other features of Symphony Week will include a reception given at the Art Gallery by the orchestra's Board of Directors for some 3,500 supporters, and special exhibits at the public libraries. At least 15,000 copies of a Symphony Week edition of the *T.S.O. News* will be given wide distribution, and an exhibit of orchestra pictures will be on display at the International Cinema.

The orchestra's coming season has been planned to give greater opportunities than ever before for the citizens of Toronto to enjoy symphony music. For instance each subscription concert will be repeated. The regular low-priced Friday night Pop concerts will be continued, each with a well-known guest artist as in other years. Paul Scherman, who will conduct most of the Pops, recently visited New York, Detroit and Boston to gather suitable material for the concerts. For public school children the Toronto Board of Education will sponsor five concerts, bringing to 14,000 youngsters their first experience of listening to a symphony orchestra. Five performances will also be given for secondary school students. Out-of-town concerts will be given in Guelph and Kitchener. In Hamilton McMaster University will sponsor five T.S.O. concerts.

When someone can give a foolproof formula for financing symphonic music, he will go down in cultural history as one of the greatest men since the wealthy, bewigged "angels" of the 17th and 18th centuries. The equation is simple and tough. Ticket sales—priced to come within the reach of all and still maintain high performance standards, as in the case of the T.S.O.—cover only a percentage of the orchestra's costs. If they were priced to meet the total cost then only the very wealthy could attend. And since the day of musicians starving in attics is gone, the question of how to pay them is further complicated.

### How to Pay for It?

Schemes for supplementary financing are of four basic types: 1) state subsidies footing a good percentage of the bills; 2) patronage subscription — wealthy persons making big donations to cover losses each year; 3) a popular patronage campaign (e.g., Symphony Week) when smart publicity makes a whole community feel a responsibility in helping keep *its* orchestra in the blue ink; 4) extra program series (e.g., Pops) which cut down the ratio of financially unprofitable rehearsals and profitable performances.

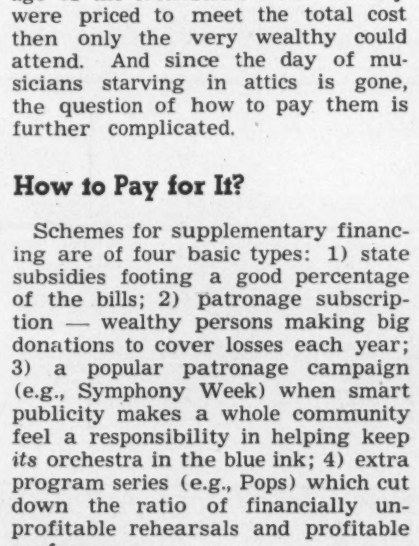
Contrary to popular opinion large state sudsidies would not be the answer. Where they have been employed on any large scale, public interest has tended to lag and then the quality of the organization deteriorates. Still some state subsidy is a good idea. The state has a duty to the arts but the public should also share; the ratio between the amounts of subsidy and public subscription could be worked out to suit the particular community. The city of Toronto's grant of $2,500 is too low.* Buffalo gives its orchestra $15,000; Indianapolis city council votes its orchestra $25,000 which the state matches with an equal amount. Baltimore gives its organization $50,000. At this year's annual meeting Sir Ernest MacMillan stated that the Toronto orchestra's earnings in proportion to its budget remain higher than those of any other major symphony on the continent.

Max Pirani, a director of Music Teachers College, London, and music director of the Banff School of Fine Arts, will resume his Piano Master Classes at the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, Monday, Oct. 6. The Conservatory announces the following appointments to the faculty: Piano—Winnifred Bottomley, Elsie Metcalfe Crux, Margaret Heap, Laurette Mathé, Howard Munn, Donald Peacock, Peggy Webb; Violin—Deane Miner, Malcolm Lacey; Vocal—Ann Caryl, Carl Horthy, David Peters, Joyce Pounder, Allan Wilson; Languages—Lenore Hawes, Aldo Maggiorotti, John Knott; Studio Accompanists — Bertram Brown, Leila Preston Watson.

Next week we shall report more fully than space now permits on the second season Concert and Theatre

*The Toronto Board of Education gives $4000 for the five public school concerts.

**Lucio Agostini will conduct next week's Prom. Patsy Parr, child wonder-pianist, will be guest artist.**



**This week on Sept. 25, 26 and 27 the New Play Society presented its first production in a third series. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows"; Ruth Springford in role of Maggie.**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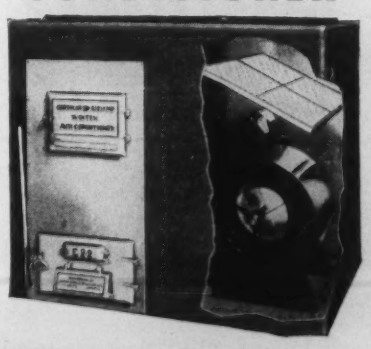

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Series of the Forest Hill Village Community Centre. Last year's program was an unqualified success and this one promises even more. The first concert takes place on Nov. 10, with pianist Lubka Kolessa starring. She will play one of the specially commissioned compositions—this by Dr. Arnold Walter—that are again a feature of the series.

## THE FILM PARADE

# The More Movie Hokum Changes, the More It Remains the Same

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERBODY, including a large group of juniors who could never have laid eyes on Pearl White laughed heartily through most of "The Perils of Pauline". To most of the audience the incredible artlessness of movie audiences who used to take Pearl's predicaments seriously seemed even funnier than the makeshift machinery of her perils. No one, however, had anything but sympathy for Pauline's final peril, which involved postponing a crucial operation in order to keep a date with her young man; and nobody seemed to find anything fantastic in the spectacle of the heroine sitting bolt upright in a taxicab through a long emotional sequence and bravely concealing from her lover the fact that not only her heart but her back was broken.

The modern "Perils of Pauline" is constructed on two levels so that at one moment you are watching the uninhibited slapstick and melodrama of 1917 and the next you are brought up-to-date with the sentiment-conflict-renunciation theme of 1947. Both are admittedly hokum, but the hokum of 1917 seemed a lot livelier and more entertaining than the 1947 variety. No doubt by 1977 movie audiences will be shrieking with merriment over the emotional cliff-hanging indulged in by the heroines of our day, while shedding tears over the erratic screen behavior conventional to their own period. Sophistication always seems to lag along at least a generation behind. Probably the movie-goers who laughed most heartily over the spectacle of Pearl tied down in the path of an approaching engine or buzz saw, are the same ones who can scarcely wait for the rescue of Helen Trent or Letty Linton or John's Other Wife, left hanging in the last episode over some emotional abuses.

The story follows the indomitable Pearl from her early sweatshop days through her career as a member of a barnstorming theatrical troupe and her cumulative triumphs as the great serial queen of the silent era, then fades out on a highly fabricated account of her retirement from the screen to nightclub life in Paris. Even a movie queen, however—and the most fabulous one of her day—can't seem to live the kind of life that is satisfactory to screen biographers. The screen writers have elaborated Pearl's original story, whatever it was, throwing in a romance with a bad-tempered stage and screen actor (John Lund), who turns out to be one of the most troublesome, though certainly not the most exciting, of her occupational hazards.

### More Hutton Than White

"The Perils of Pauline" is essentially a Betty Hutton, rather than a Pearl White representation. Betty Hutton is such an explosive personality that she shatters to fragments any role she undertakes, leaving nothing but the violent and visible detonation that is Betty Hutton in action. Her comedy seems to consist almost entirely in her terrifying vitality, and she is always at her best, both as spectacle and volume, when she is overdoing everything as outrageously as possible. Whatever Pearl White's personal characteristics may have been, Betty Hutton obviously makes no attempt to approximate them, her concern being, as always, to surpass if possible her own performances as Betty Hutton. Violence of this sort has an honorable place in screen comedy, however, and when Betty Hutton's energies are directed at throwing pies, smashing table lamps, kicking an indignant studio lion by mistake, or impersonating an ardent South Sea Island beauty with a cold in her head, she is often very funny. There may not have been quite enough room in the Pearl White personality to contain Betty Hutton but there is plenty of space for her talents in the rowdy uninhibited world of the early silents.

With the exception of John Lund, who stays glum right through the production, the other members of the cast appear to have had almost as fine a time as Betty Hutton. As a villain of the silent days Billy de Wolfe grinds and gnashes his teeth under the direction of William Demarest, who never stops roaring and flailing his arms for a moment. Constance Collier is also present as an eye-flashing screen dowager with Shakespearean delusions of grandeur. Apart from its conventional modern touches "The Perils of Pauline" is about as unshackled a production as you are likely to see anywhere.

I can't give a very clear account of "Something in the Wind" the Deanna Durbin picture since by this time it is badly confused in my mind with at least half-a-dozen Deanna Durbin films, all practically identical. There was some misunderstanding involving Deanna and a deceased millionaire, and in the end Deanna sang her way out of it and into the arms of the millionaire's handsome heir. The intervening complications escape me, and probably don't matter anyway.

## SWIFT REVIEW

THe BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES. Sam Goldwyn's three-hour study of the problem of the returned war-veteran. The film has any number of fine dramatic moments, but would have been even finer and more dramatic if cut down to a reasonable length. With Frederic March, Dana Andrews.

GONE WITH THE WIND. Revival (unabridged) of the four-hour epic involving Scarlet O'Hara and, to a lesser extent, the American Civil War. With Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh.

THE WELL DIGGER'S DAUGHTER. The late great Raimu in a tender and witty French comedy about a good father confronted by the problem of illegitimacy.

WELCOME STRANGER. Barry Fitzgerald and Bing Crosby are a pair of medical men here. The switch in professions is the only important deviation from their original success "Going My Way", and the new film is pleasant and engaging in much the same way as its predecessor.

• •

### ADVENTURE SERIES

AT EATON Auditorium Friday evening, October 3, in the World Adventure Series, sponsored by Toronto Town Hall, Commander Irving Johnson, famous sea-faring photographer and lecturer, will show his all-color film of his cruise to the romantic islands of the South Seas and on around the world, "Sailing to See."

Following Commander Johnson on October 17 will be Julien Bryan's documentary color film, "Inside Russia Today." A matinee at Massey Hall on Saturday, November 8, will feature Lowell Thomas and his son, Lowell Thomas Jr., with their films entitled "Around the World." On Friday evening, November 14, lecturer-cameraman Fredric Christian will show his film, "Northwest Canada." Closing the Series on Friday, November 21, John D. Craig will present, "Polynesian Playgrounds."


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LONDON LETTER

# English Lace Is Having a Revival but Shortages Handicap It

By P. O'D.

*London.*

MENTION of lace brings back to one's mind pictures of Victorian drawing-rooms, with long lace curtains cascading to the floor and still other curtains clinging close to the windows, lace doilies, lace on the backs of chairs, lace hanging in fringes from the mantelpiece, lace everywhere, and lace especially on the ladies who queened it in such places, lace shawls, lace flounces, lace caps on the older ones, etc., etc. All that has vanished, like the cluttered ornaments, like the people themselves.

So at least one might have thought. Not for many years have I seen a pair of long lace curtains, or an old lady in a lace shawl—not since I saw Ellen Terry come among a first-night audience with a lace shawl around her shoulders and on her head, shading her lovely old face, and making almost every other woman in the place look garish and rather cheap. But then Ellen Terry would probably have looked regal in anything.

I had come to regard lace as one of the dead industries, like the making of chain-mail or ruffs. It was, therefore, something of a surprise to read the recent official report on the British lace industry, of which Nottingham is the traditional centre, and discover that it is really inundated with orders which it cannot fill—a demand as high as 40 per cent above the pre-war level, they say, and likely to continue for years.

It is not surprising to learn that the industry is short of material, short of fuel, short of labor. So is every other industry. But it is surprising to learn that so many people want to buy lace.

Can it be that they mean to wear it? Is this some new return to the fashions of the 'nineties? Are there countries where women have always worn lace?

Anyway, they want it, and it is very pleasant and a little comic to think they do—rather like thinking of them in farthingales. The next report I am looking for is one on the bustle industry. It is probably due for a revival too.

## Not Enough

Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you, may be a good general rule, but it does not apply to the weather. The farther off you can see bad weather coming, the better you can take precautions against it. Not that the precautions usually amount to much beyond carrying an umbrella or a raincoat, and sensible English people always do carry an umbrella or a raincoat. Sunshine they regard as a mere trap for the unwary.

In the country it is different. The business of the farmer depends largely on the weather, and the more advance information he can get the better—especially in the matter of those "depressions around Iceland", which are always floating in and catching him with his hay just cut or his seed unsown. That is why the Government has sent out the first of its new weather-ships, a converted corvette, to take up its position off Iceland and keep its eye on the depressions.

Another weather-ship will be stationed about 300 miles west of Ireland. There are to be four in all, two on duty and two off. It will be a clever little depression that will get by unobserved. But what is really wanted is something to break the darn things up or head them off. As in the case of economic depressions, mere warning is not enough.

## Out of Bounds

Now that foreign travel is taboo, except for urgent business reasons, there is an end to all those pleasant little jaunts to the Continent which so many thousands of English people have been taking in search of gaiety and especially in search of food. An end also to the dangerous stratagems to beat the exchange rules, an end to the anxieties of customs officials, an end to those exasperating tales of Continental meals and cooking which brought tears to the eyes and envy to the hearts of the stay-at-homes. All that is now but a gastronomic memory. The businessman who comes back and talks about the cafés of Paris will probably be mobbed.

## "Elevens"

Some 20 years or more ago I had occasion to spend a few weeks in Glasgow. One of the things that struck me during my sojourn in that sensible and solid, but not very exhilarating city, was the way all the shops and offices seemed to empty themselves at eleven o'clock in the morning, and everyone rushed off to the nearest café for a cup of coffee. It was my first acquaintance with the "elevens", which has by now spread southwards and become almost as well-established an institution as tea-time.

English people are not as a rule coffee-drinkers. After you have had a few cups of English coffee, you begin to understand why. But the coffee is undoubtedly improving. It is more like coffee, and less like something the cook couldn't quite make up her mind about.

Perhaps the presence of all those Canadian and American soldiers during the war had something to do with it. Some of their comments were enough to make the stuff boil. But chiefly, I think, the change is due to the popularity of "elevenses". People are really beginning to take an interest in their coffee. In Glasgow, I may say, the coffee was almost unfailingly excellent.

One odd feature of this new institution is that the less food there is, the more meals people seem to have. Counting morning coffee (usually with biscuits or buns) and afternoon tea as two meals, they make five for the day. But this, I suppose, is reasonable enough. If regular meals were larger, people wouldn't be so hungry in between. Besides, the "elevens" is a very pleasant break from work. Anyway, it has come to stay.

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Judith Morgan, Painter of Indian Lore, B.C.'s New Artistic "Find"

By J. K. NESBITT

SPURRED on by a crippled art teacher, a shy, seventeen-year-old Indian maiden of British Columbia, as pretty and sweet as Rose Marie of light opera fame, has excited artists and students of Indian folklore out west.

Judith Phyllis Morgan is B. C.'s latest artistic "find." There are those who have seen her work who insist eastern Canada will soon sit up and take notice of what she is doing. Judith is one of the thirteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Morgan of Kitwanga, far in the wild northern interior of British Columbia. The area is famous for its totem poles, which Emily Carr painted many years ago, where A. M. D. Fairburn now goes each summer so the rapidly rotting poles may be preserved on canvas and paper.

JUDITH MORGAN

Judith Morgan, with great brown eyes, a bewitchingly gentle voice and soft dark brown hair down her back, had no idea she could paint, or even draw until less than a year ago. How it all came about is an interesting story.

George Sinclair is a young artist. He was art teacher with the Saanich public schools. Two years ago he became crippled with arthritis of the spine, so badly that he now must use crutches, shows the pain of the terrible disease in his pale face. He was unable to carry on his work in Saanich. His wife found a position for herself at the United Church of Canada's Indian Residential School at Alberni, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Mr. Sinclair went with her. Physically unable to do much work, he found time heavy on his hands. He thought that if he could get some of the Indian children interested in drawing it would help him—and perhaps them.

One of the youngsters who went to the first art class was Judith Morgan. The Dominion Government's Department of Health at the time was conducting a poster competition among children in Indian residential schools across Canada. Judith entered and her work amazed Mr. Sinclair. It was judged the best in the school. The boys who came second and third in the Alberni competition, won prizes in the Dominion-wide contest. Judith didn't place at all. Mr. Sinclair has never been able to understand this. It was a blow to him, but Judith was not discouraged. She plunged into her new-found work with all the fervor of one inspired.

"She almost wore me to death," says Mr. Sinclair, sure that he is now coaching one of Canada's coming painters of note.

## Tempera And Chalk

Early in June the B.C. Indian Arts and Welfare Society, which is doing splendid work among Indians, proving to white people that Indians, when given the opportunity, are industrious, clean and imaginative, staged its annual Indian handicraft show in the Provincial Museum at Victoria. A $150 scholarship was offered to the Indian child winning the art exhibit. The judges had no hesitation in awarding it to Judith Phyllis Morgan, though other children had entered splendid specimens. Lawren Harris, one of the original "Group of Seven," whose members encouraged Emily Carr to carry on in spite of terrific odds, when he saw photographic reproductions of Miss Morgan's work, could hardly wait to get her exhibit into the Art Gallery at Vancouver. He and other artists of the B.C. coast have no hesitation in calling Miss Morgan a discovery, with talent far above the average.

Until mid-August, Judith worked in the Provincial Museum at Victoria studying the tribal customs and costumes of her ancestors, drawing and coloring them. Her pictures were daily being seen by hundreds of American tourists, many of whom quite frankly admitted they were fascinated. Judith spent two weeks with her parents and then returned to Alberni to high school.

Mr. Sinclair says "I'd like to be able to send some of her work to eastern Canada — I'm sure everyone there would be delighted with it. It has a style quite its own.

The Morgans have a big farm at Kitwanga. The father and his sons in winter work in the sawmills, in summer in the canneries along the Skeena and Nass Rivers. The family is descended from chiefs and heroes of the Tsimshian Tribe, one of the noblest of Canada's Indian races.

Judith Morgan, once she started to paint, found she had an astonishing memory. She surprised her teacher by recalling her grandfather, who had been dead a few years, and what he wore on ceremonial occasions. Provincial Government anthropologists who have checked on her memory have found it correct to the most minute detail. Judith was able to recall old tribal dances she had observed as a little girl. She proceeded to put her memory down on paper.

One of her pictures is entitled "Tsimshian Dance at Kitwanga." It is a memory drawing of the artist's grandfather wearing Amelite headdress, with Eagle Crest and coronet of sea lion whiskers, from which eagle down is scattered to bring good luck to all on whom it falls. The dance takes place in the interior of a great hall, with firelight casting shadows on the walls and ceiling.

Miss Morgan works in tempera and chalk. She has done two studies from life, of Indians in native dress. She has called a study of her grandfather "Tsimshian Indian." It shows the old man in his tribal costume, headdress of the Grouse Crest, button blanket on his arm.

In the exhibit that has so impressed Victoria are two chalk drawings — one of her classroom at Alberni, another of a family cedar berry dish, used to serve honored guests, the carved owl at one end, the raven at the other.

Officers and members of B.C. Indian Arts and Welfare Society are delighted at their scholarship winner. They point out Miss Morgan is not only adding to British Columbiana and shows promise of becoming a splendid artist, but is also showing the rank and file of the public that Indian children, given a fair chance, are as talented as any other Canadian children.


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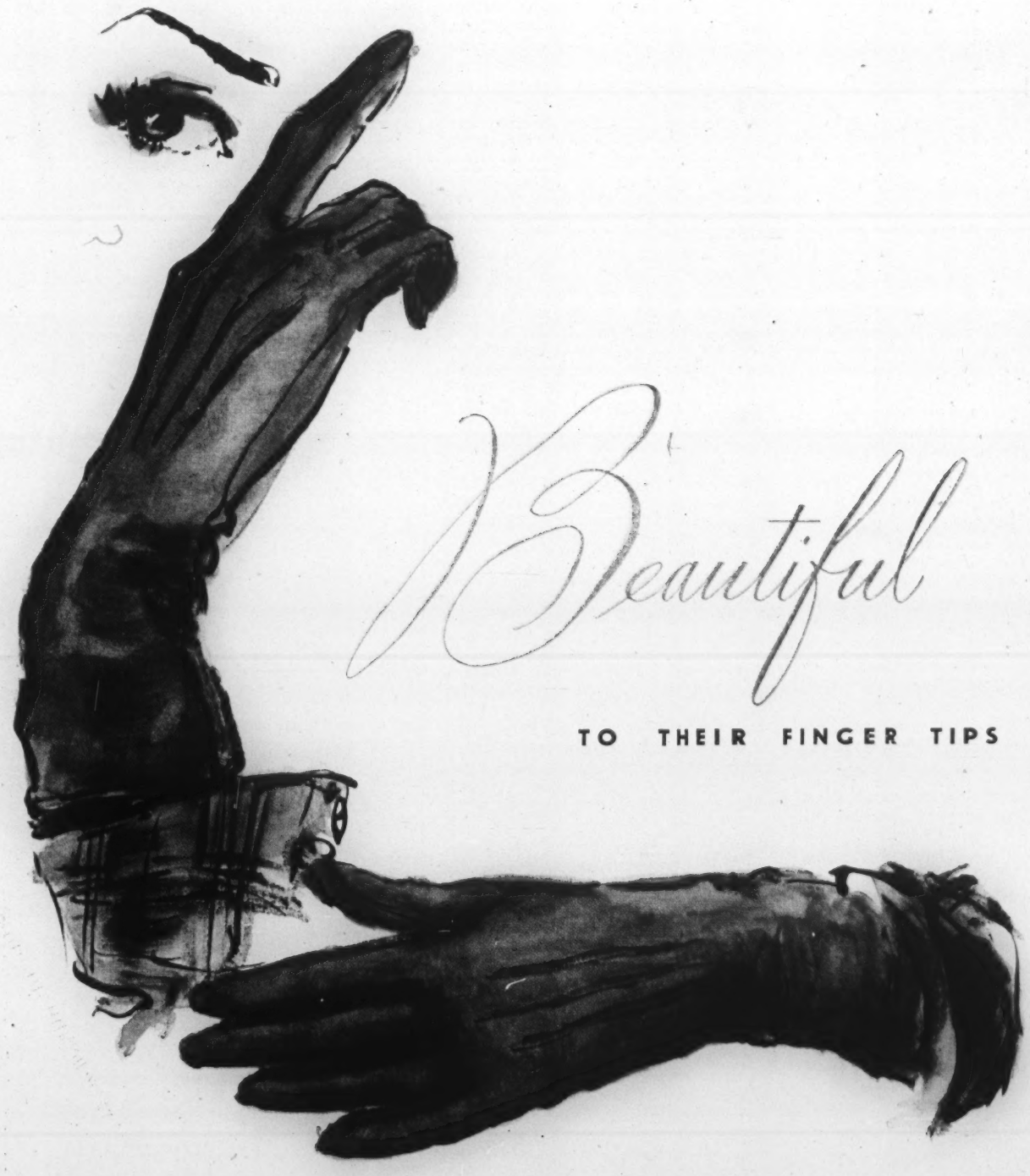

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WORLD OF WOMEN

# Teen-Age Members of Junior Red Cross Accomplish Great Things

By M. AUDREY GRAHAM

OF the 850,000 members of the Canadian Junior Red Cross, 85,000 are secondary school students. These teen-age members are proving by their achievements and enthusiasm the fallacy of the popular tendency in other quarters to regard their age group as a race apart.

Before the war, membership in the Junior Red Cross had been largely in elementary schools. The urge to do war work brought older students into the organization in great numbers. It is significant, however, that after the war they stayed, and have added to their numbers since then, to explore its broad programme of Health Service, Good Citizenship and World Friendship.

Actually, they are writing a new chapter in the history of the Canadian Junior Red Cross. Their interpretation of every phase of the programme has carried them far beyond the scope of the younger members and in many instances right into the adult sphere.

## Many Projects

Last year saw the inauguration of a weekly radio broadcast from a Toronto studio. It was called "Junior Red Cross on the Air". Radio is not a new venture for Junior Red Cross. There are several weekly programmes across Canada conducted by adult personnel; but this one was written and produced by two senior high school students. With school choirs and individual talent drawn from both elementary and secondary grades, interviews, short plays and news items, these two boys produced a series of broadcasts that ran for thirty weeks.

At the same time, high school members in Calgary took over one of the weekly Junior Red Cross radio programmes each month. This project was so successful that their plan for doing even more this year seems to be a foregone conclusion.

Teen-age members attend Leaders' Training Camps conducted by the American Junior Red Cross in states adjoining Canadian provinces. This year representatives from Canada were guests at Lyman Lodge, Excelsior, Minnesota; Bendbow Lake, near Tacoma in the State of Washington; and Flathead Lake, Rollins, Montana. As in previous years, they came back happy in the recollection of discussions, lectures, parties and games that they had enjoyed with their American friends. More than that, they were fired with enthusiasm and determined to extend the growing membership of Junior Red Cross in Canadian secondary schools.

How they may be expected to fare in this ambition is shown by the case of the two members from Alberta, a boy and a girl from two Calgary high schools, who attended the Montana camp last year. In an article written soon after their return for "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" they stated: "We are both eager to unfold the broad vista of Junior Red Cross to our fellow high school students here in Calgary."

## Ingenious Methods

And did they? They certainly did, and with equal success, but the achievement of one of them will serve as an illustration. The member from Crescent Heights High School, where Junior Red Cross had so far created only a mild interest, addressed the whole student body. He spoke with such conviction and enthusiasm that three hundred responded, organized and launched an energetic programme that is too extensive to report in complete detail.

Volunteer groups found work to do in the military hospital, some as a "concert troupe" to entertain the patients, others in making gauze bandages and dressings. They made Christmas gifts for the patients in the Junior Red Cross Orthopaedic Hospital and some of the girls assisted the nurses on Christmas Day. They provided clerical workers for the mabile X-ray units of the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and canvassed their own district by telephone to make appointments for the clinic.

For the newly established Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service they called on every subscriber in the telephone directory to enlist donors. They gave their full support to the Red Cross Swimming, Water Safety and First Aid programme and many became qualified swimming instructors and served as such in camps and recreational centres this summer. They visited a hostel at Christmas time laden with food and gifts and presented a well-prepared concert for the men. On two occasions they packed food parcels for families in the district rendered homeless by flood and fire. They took a leading part in producing the radio broadcasts mentioned previously.

In cities where there are a number of secondary schools organized as Branches, a Junior Red Cross Council has been set up. Representatives from the various schools meet at a supper meeting each month to plan over-all activities for the city area and to hear speakers discuss the wider aspects of the programme and the Red Cross Society as a whole.

Those holding offices in this "steering" executive are faced with great responsibilities which they accept and carry out with distinction. Not only do they report to their own schools on the Council's deliberations but they are more or less in the public eye in all Junior Red Cross activities on a city-wide scale. The President's official duties may include presenting a brief report at the Annual Meeting of the Red Cross Society.

The monthly News Bulletins produced by the Councils' editorial staffs provide breezy comments on their activities. Every item tells the story of another ingenious method some Branch has chosen to carry out one phase of the organization's five point peace programme: the promotion of health, work for crippled children, relief for child victims of war, comforts for veterans in hospital, or the promotion of world friendship.

Secondary school members make substantial contributions to the organization's two large funds: the Canadian Junior Red Cross Service Fund through which huge shipments of food, clothing and school supplies are sent to Europe to areas most in need; and the Crippled Children's Fund in each province which helps to provide treatment for thousands of children. Their money raising projects are on a more ambitious scale than the younger members could attempt. Consequently the proceeds from dances, school fairs, concerts, teas, fashion shows and even a three day circus for which a Branch in Victoria has become famous, run into thousands of dollars. They follow the latest reports of expenditures made from these funds and are quick to feature each as an incentive to further efforts.

In these and countless other ways teen-age members are responding to the universal appeal of the Junior Red Cross programme. Understanding teachers who act as advisory officers and Junior Red Cross personnel stand by, always ready to help, but wisely self-effacing. They know that altruism, ability and a sense of responsibility are far more characteristic of the teen-age character than the passing fads and foibles by which young people are too often judged.

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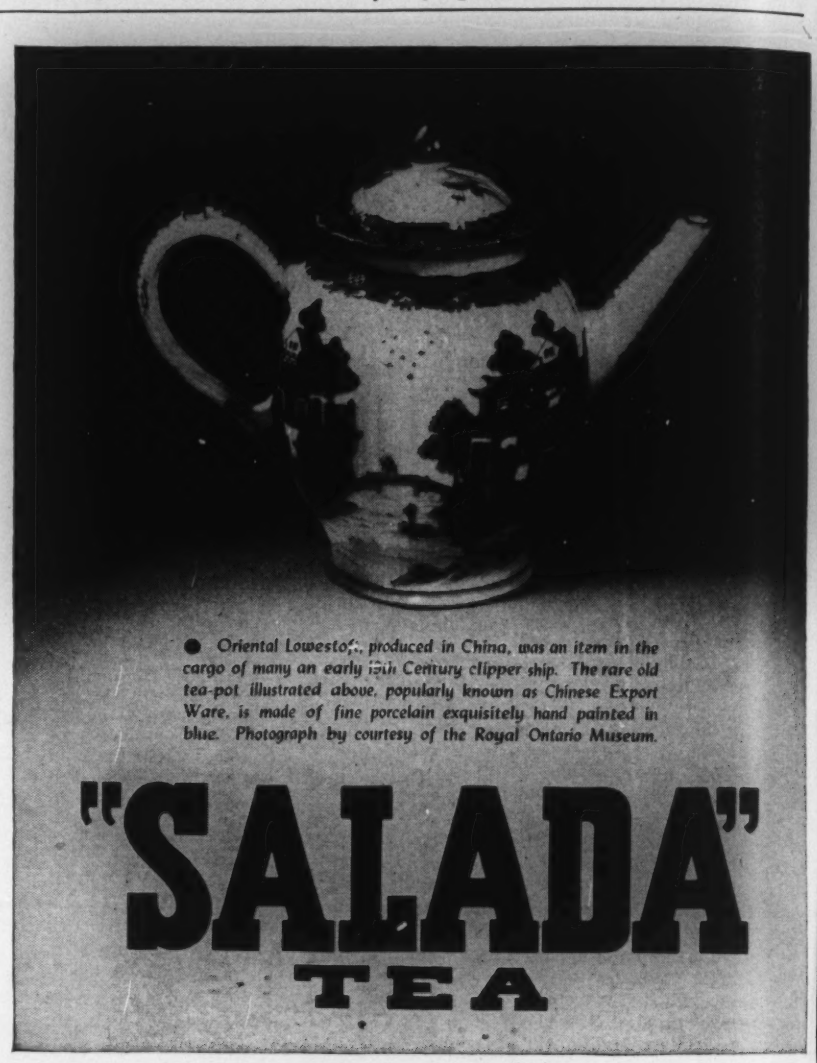

● Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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YONGE AT TEMPERANCE—TORONTO

# Something New Has Been Added to Beauty Contest Criteria

By JAMES McHARDY

*Atlantic City, N.J.*

NOW in its twenty-sixth year, the "Miss America" Beauty Pageant, the 1947 version of which is fading away in a soft ruffle of publicity, is revolutionizing beauty contests. Prior to this year, a beauty contest was a spectacle of beautiful girls parading in bathing suits and the shapeliest won. After this year, a girl to win a beauty contest will not just be required to fill a bathing suit somewhat better than adequately, but will have to have talent and a personality.

What all this means to Canada is that if we are going to continue to send girls to Atlantic City to joust with the educated goddesses who enter the world's most celebrated beauty contest, we are going to have to change our methods of selection. Margaret Marshall did exceedingly well to place where she did. But the day is past when Miss Toad Hollow can traipse off to Atlantic City because a local board of judges liked her looks, and expect to cop laurels in the Big Time.

There are going to have to be planned preliminary contests across the country, the winner of which will compete in a big local contest, either for a city or a provincial title, not only for beauty, but for talent and personality as well. The finalists will all meet in a "Miss Canada" pageant to determine who will represent Canada at Atlantic City. It will all be good, eye-filling fun and, if one can judge by Atlantic City results, should produce some terri-if-ic girls.

Of the five finalists in this year's pageant, Margaret Marshall, who carried the "Miss Canada" banner, was the most beautiful. When Ted Malone, the master of ceremonies, began calling the girls in reverse order, so that "Miss America" would be last, "Miss Canada" looked like a shoo-in.

When the Misses Alabama and California were eliminated, leaving only three girls, newsmen who had been covering the event for over a decade dashed for the wires. They were going to let the world know that "Miss Canada" had annexed the "Miss America" crown to become the queen of the North American continent. But the honey-blonde teenager from Toronto, who sang "One Day When We Were Young" in a pleasing but untrained voice, missed. She placed third.

"Miss America" and "Miss Minnesota" are lovely girls. In fact, give or take five or six, any of the 54 entrants who paraded in Convention Hall for the five days the pageant lasted, would have looked well under the "Miss America" crown. But besides being lovely, the winner and the first runner-up had talent. "Miss Minnesota," the first runner-up, sings like a broken-hearted nightingale. She sang an aria from "Romeo and Juliet" in a coloratura soprano voice that had an audience of nearly 20,000 clapping for five minutes.

## Beauty And Brains

"Miss America" exhibited several of her paintings, discoursed about them intelligently and then sat at a piano and sang to her own accompaniment. Better than that, she met a group of sharp newsmen the day after she had been crowned and skilfully parried questions about Boss Crump who runs her home town of Memphis, Tennessee. When the tall brunette had finished, the tarnished Crump sounded like a benevolent patriarch.

"Miss America" is no dope. She is in her third year at University and plans to get her Master's Degree with the $5,000 scholarship she copped as winner of the Miss America pageant. Then she's going to get married to a medical student in Memphis.

So "Miss America", 1947, is going to start her career where all the queens have ended—at the altar. For of all the girls who have won the accolade at Atlantic City, none has made the grade as a stage or screen star, though practically all of them have started down that brilliant-studded path. Marilyn Buferd, "Miss America," 1946, is looking for a job, any job. Miss Buferd is probably the last of the "Miss Americas" who won their laurels on their faces and figures alone.

But three entrants who never placed even in the semi-finals have done all right. Ann Sheridan, Dorothy Lamour and Joan Blondell were entered in the pageant longer ago than any of their fans would believe and they didn't come close. But the girls are doing all right today, both by themselves and by the U.S. Income Tax Department.

There has been some discussion about the Miss America entrants' failure to parade staggering I.Q.'s on a program which was broadcast in the United States. The answer is that a very small percentage of our youngsters anywhere could qualify for the Quiz Kids program. And a 'teen-age girl with a face and figure good enough to gain her entry into the Miss America pageant isn't going to worry too much about the blossoming of her mind no matter how great the exposure to educational fertilizer.

But the increasing emphasis being laid upon talent as well as beauty in the "Miss America" pageant, plus the careful chaperoning of all entrants, is attracting a better all-round type of girl. The entrants this year were chaperoned from the moment they arrived in Atlantic City until they waved their last farewell.

The chaperones were mostly Atlantic City society women who took their duties with the utmost seriousness. It was impossible to talk to, or take a picture of, one of the entrants without a chaperone supervising at your elbow. The girls were given police escorts to and from their hotels to the Convention Hall and if one of them was spotted in a bar, cocktail lounge or night club, she was secretly disqualified, although she went through her paces in the pageant. The judges just didn't vote on her any more.

If the result is that the pageant takes on something of the air of a 'teen-age fashion show, it also produces some wonderful girls, and it packs in an enthusiastic audience at $184.50 tops for ringside boxes. The women go to see how they stack up against the current crop of lovelies and the men go for more primordial reasons.

In short, a beauty contest has universal appeal. And the girl who represents her community or Canada at a big pageant, should be, as nearly as possible, a universal choice. That can only be accomplished by a series of Dominion-wide preliminaries.

The offer of a handsome scholarship for the winner of a "Miss Canada" contest will attract girls who have background and are ambitious, and the assurance of a properly-chaperoned, well-conducted contest will overcome the objections of many parents to their daughters parading before the public. Then the girl who emerges with the "Miss Canada" banner should be able to represent her country at Atlantic City or anywhere else and be armed with beauty, talent, personality and intelligence.

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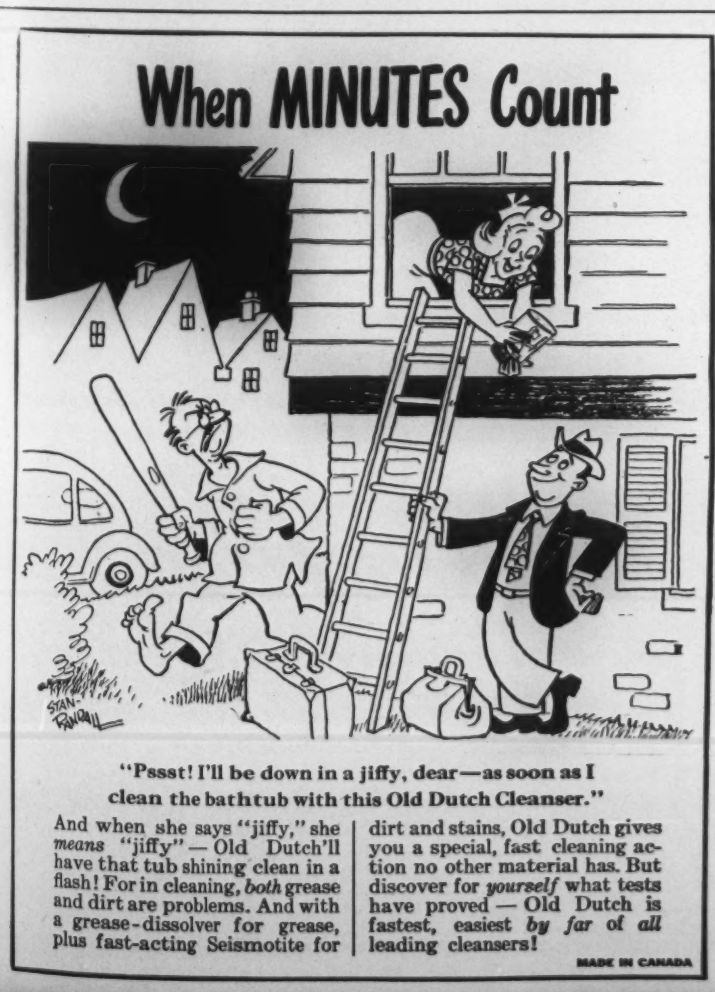
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CONCERNING FOOD

# Cooking a Rewarding Handicraft When the Results Are Sampled

By JANET MARCH

IF you like your art lively you should see the next exhibition of children's work at the Toronto Art Gallery. You will not find the swirling sunsets of Turner, the pastoral peace of Gainsborough or the painstaking detail of Hogarth. The children's paintings are done in poster-paints with good strong colors, and the subjects they choose are mostly urban, city streets, steam shovels, fire reels and the like. There was one large picture of the view up a long straight street seen from a skyscraper, and the perspective was wonderful. In addition to the paintings there were models in clay, and some rather strange things made of wire, cuttons, pipe cleaners and the like.

It looked as if all the artists had had a lot of fun doing the things they did, and it seems sad that more children can't get a chance at this sort of thing. When you read the report of the Youth Commission you realize how little is done to provide good recreation for our youth. It is not that they do not want it but, particularly in the rural districts, nothing at all is done about it for them.

Of the many young people questioned by the Commission the four favorite types of recreation in the order of their choice were talking, listening to the radio, reading (mostly love stories), and dating and dancing. To most of these young people the productive field of handicrafts and organized sport was closed.

Too often efforts to do something constructive are stopped by adult rule makers. One boy remarked only too truly, "The janitors of our schools will not cooperate with school committees or outside groups. The people with whom we must make arrangements are not of a co-operating nature." Many of us older ones too have had experience of this same nature.

In these days of housing shortages it would be fine to see the beacons of the lighted schoolhouses and parish halls all across the country every night. Many schools and churches are now tremendously used, and usually the police statistics of juvenile delinquency fall off in the up and coming neighborhoods where constructive recreation is planned, but all too many are padlocked and dark.

In the community centres which are fortunately increasing all the time in number, cooking classes are popular. Cooking is a rewarding handicraft, for you can sit right down afterwards and absorb your work. A boy who has just made his first cake is usually as pleased as any budding artist in oils. Equally the girl who can drive a straight nail in a carpentry class has something pretty useful. Boys should learn to cook and girls to carpenter, and then they will both make a better go at literally keeping their future homes together.

The good foods which you can buy ready-made in cans and packages increase in number all the time these days. Even if you have absolutely no cooking experience you can produce a really good meal quickly and easily. Canned soup, canned vegetables, canned meat stew, a pie made with canned fruit and ready mixed pie crust, will feed you very well. Such things are invaluable when the time and the ability to cook are missing. Still it is not a cheap way to eat all the time, so here are some pretty simple recipes for the beginner.

### Pan Cooked Ham

1 slice of ham, about 1¼ pounds
1 teaspoon of mustard
1 bay leaf broken up
1 tablespoon of sugar
1½ tablespoons of flour
¼ teaspoon of ground cloves
¼ teaspoon of thyme
1½ cups of water

Brown the slice of ham lightly in the frying pan on both sides. Then add the water, bay leaf, mustard mixed to a paste in a little cold water, sugar, cloves and thyme, and cook gently with the pan covered for about three-quarters of an hour. Turn the meat over once during this time. Then take out the ham and put it on a platter to keep warm. Stir the flour into a paste, add it to the liquid in the pan and cook stirring all the time till it thickens. Usually this sauce is salt enough from the ham without the addition of more, but hams vary, so taste it and add salt if needed. Pour the sauce over the ham and serve.

### Macaroni and Tomatoes

½ pound of macaroni
2 tablespoons of flour
1/3 onion chopped
½ teaspoon of Worcester sauce
1 can of tomatoes
1 cup of grated cheese
1 teaspoon of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
1 teaspoon of sugar
½ green pepper chopped

Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water and drain when tender. Put it in a baking dish and sprinkle with the flour stirring as you do this. Then add the tomatoes, the onion, green pepper, sugar, salt and pepper and Worcester sauce. Cover with a thick layer of grated cheese and brown for about half an hour in a moderate oven of 325-350.

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AFTER removing fried fish from the pan add a tablespoon of sherry for each portion to the drippings, heat slightly and pour over the fish.

It also adds flavor to light meat gravies. Add a quarter-cup of sherry per cup of gravy.

• •

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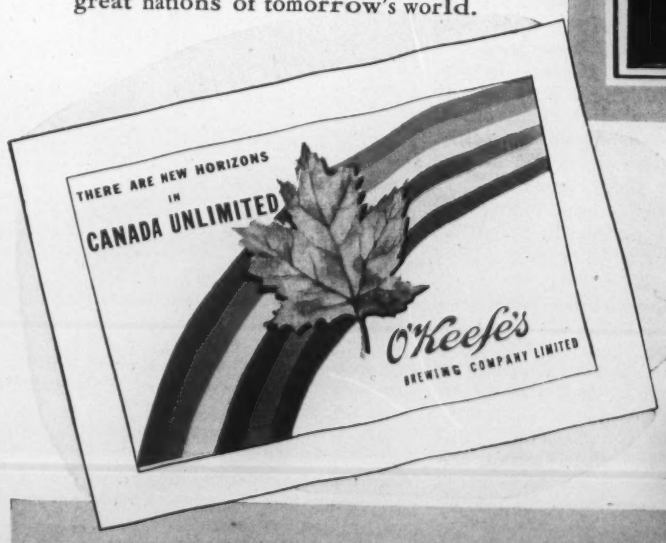


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Map Legend...

1. Fishing
2. Mixed farming
3. Dairy farming
4. Wheat farming
5. Timber
6. Mining
7. Water power
8. Furs
9. Big game

THE OTHER PAGE

# The Common Man

By JOSEPH SCHULL

LYON'S Corner House, Piccadilly. The restaurant of the Common Man. The stranger with the moustache and the flat Canadian voice grinned at me across the table as the waitress set down his aromatic order. "Kippers. These people over here don't appreciate their blessings."

"They haven't many of them at the moment."

"Maybe not. But take herrings, for instance. You have to live fifteen hundred miles from the sea to really appreciate them."

"Indeed?"

"When I was a boy I lived out in Saskatchewan. With my grandfather. He had a grocery store."

"Did he keep herrings?"

"Never without 'em. First week of every month a big barrel of pickled herrings came from Nova Scotia. Stood five feet high, three feet across. Herrings in brine. We used to lift 'em out with a big steel hook.

"The barrel was sort of a focal point in the store. Customers would draw up boxes and chairs around it to sit and chat. Nights when Grampa was down at the pool hall or a lodge meeting I used to get some of the kids in and we'd use the barrel for a stage—put a board across it and stand on our heads; pretend we were pirates walking the plank. It had a lot of uses. First thoughts I ever had on politics came out of that herring barrel."

THE big man clawed expertly at his kipper; looked up, grinning reminiscently; returned his attention to his plate.

"Used to be a little no-good called Peter Binney around the town. Divided his time between the pool hall, the jail and a little shack he lived in down by the creek. Bit of a campaigner for the rights of man when he was drunk. Had a beard and eyes like a prophet just out of the wilderness. Might have been anywhere between fifty and a hundred, and maybe took a bath every birthday. Anyway, Peter was mighty fond of herrings and never had any money to buy 'em.

"Gramp was a tough old conservative and he had no particular use for Peter. But the two of 'em—along with the loafers who were always hanging round the store — sort of worked out an arrangement. Toward the last of the month Peter would come in and go over to the herring barrel. There wouldn't be anything in it by then but a lot of brine and a couple of herrings at the bottom. And somehow the herring hook could never be found. I think Peter always suspected Grampa of hiding it, but he never said anything.

"He'd just look in the barrel, look over at Grampa, and Grampa would nod. Everybody in the store would grin and edge over toward the barrel; Peter would take off his cap and coat and roll up what was left of his shirt sleeves. Then he'd climb up on the edge of the barrel and dive down into the brine. He'd come up with his hair in his eyes, his beard streaming salt water and fish flakes, and the last two or three herrings in his hand. Everybody thought it was a great show. Grampa'd give him a paper bag for the herrings; Peter would grin around the circle of us and walk out dripping like a mermaid and smelling to heaven.

"Even as a kid I remember thinking Grampa demanded too much entertainment for a couple of herrings.

"Peter came in one day when I disapproved of Grampa more than usual. The day before had been my birthday and I'd wanted a rifle. Grampa had given me an old silver watch of his father's; which was my idea of no present at all. I'd sulked all day and when Grampa went out at night some of my pals and I had staged a bigger circus than usual, complete with headstands, handstands and fights. In the morning, not only was the store a shambles, but I'd lost the watch; and I got a first class whopping. By the time Grampa and the customers saw Peter Binney coming and hid the herring hook I was in a very radical mood.

"Pete and Grampa went through their usual performance. Pete could have the herrings that were left, but nobody knew where the hook was. I figured I'd get back at Grampa for the licking; and I made signs to Pete behind his back, pointing to the place under the counter where the hook was hidden. Pete got the idea, gave me a grateful smirk and started to go for it. Then he looked round the circle watching him and stopped. I guess he figured that if he didn't put on his usual show there might come a time when Grampa'd have no herrings for him.

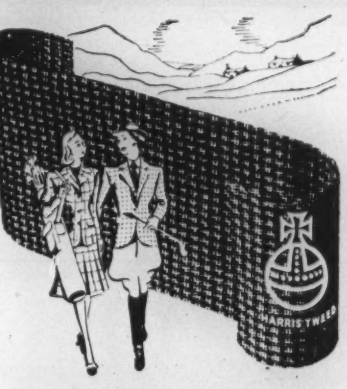
"He turned back to the barrel, stripped off his surplus clothes and dived in. Came up with three herrings the first time and dropped 'em into his paper bag. Then he made another dive; fumbled around for a long while and came up wetter and dirtier than usual. He shook his head; no more fish. Everybody in the store except me was laughing at him as he worked into his coat, picked up his paper bag and walked out, leaving a trail of brine. Gramp was rumbling and shaking with chuckles. It was then I realized that he was a tight-fisted capitalist, callous and indifferent to the needs of the common man. You might call it the moment of my conversion.

"I don't know how Peter guessed it, though. I was surprised next day when he sneaked up to me on the street and dragged me down an alley with him. 'Hey, Johnny,' he said, 'Got something for you.'

"He stuck his hand in his pocket and pulled out a crumpled-up five dollar bill. 'Found a watch in the bottom of that barrel. Walked over to Millville and sold it for five dollars. Here's the money. Want you to have it because you ain't like the rest of 'em. Don't tell your grampa'."

The big man looked up from the last of his kipper and smiled dreamily. I smiled back. "It shows the quality of the common man, all right."

"Yeah," he sighed contentedly. "So did the rest of it. I was over in Millville a month later and found out he'd got ten dollars for that watch. Always felt more comfortable with old Peter after that. Fifty-fifty. That's the Common Man."



**Best known for his "Survey of London" with its minute description of buildings and conditions in Elizabethan times, John Stow was buried in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft in 1605. At a memorial service held yearly in the historian's honor a new quill pen is placed in the statue's hand by London's Lord Mayor.**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EATON'S

# Food Self-Sufficiency Would Harm Britain

By JOHN L. MARSTON

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**The Labor Government's new agricultural program, designed to make Britain self-supporting in food, is a complete contradiction of the main plan to increase exports, says Mr. Marston. The traditional structure of British economy rests on selling her manufactured goods to countries who in return can supply her with their raw materials and agricultural products.**

**Cost of the program would increase inflation danger and the extra labor force of 100,000 required would be a serious loss to industry.**

*London.*

HARDLY had the fact that Britain faced a crisis more serious than any temporary shortage of dollars forced itself upon the Government than a new program for agriculture was announced. In itself, the program wears an air of innocence. Providing for an increase in the net output of British agriculture by £100 millions, it aims merely at an expansion of 20 per cent above the present level by 1951-52.

Not an epoch-making event in itself, and certainly no sort of answer to a problem whose roots lie in an incapacity of industry to restore its pre-war output and reach beyond it to the efficiencies which alone will enable an exporting nation to hold its own in the conditions which lie ahead.

But the decision is of profound importance for what it implies of the Government's inner convictions about Britain's trade prospects, and also for the economic policies in other spheres which are ineluctably associated with it.

Not since Britain became a great exporter has she attempted to be self-sufficient in agricultural products. It is of the essence of her economy that, while she is on balance more a buyer than a seller, her exports of manufactured goods, finding their market predominantly in the raw material producing countries, require a permanently high level of purchasing power there, and that that purchasing power can only be sustained by the ability of these producers to discover in Britain a ready taker of their output.

In its simplest analysis this is the classical division of labor, but it is also the only means whereby the traditional structure of the British economy can be maintained, its population supported and its finances kept sound.

Since this is so, and since Britain was never designed to be able to produce the preponderating part of the agricultural produce which it needs except at exorbitant cost, it follows that the intention to make the nation virtually self-supporting in food springs from a conviction that the balance of payments will not, in the predictable future, improve to the point where oversea supplies from the big growing areas can be bought. In other words, the agricultural program is born of a despair of British exports.

This defeatism may or may not be justified. However it is, the agricultural program makes no sort of sense in the context of the newly-intensified drive for exports, for not only is its inspiration derived from an opposite aim but the simple mechanics of its implementation must impede the export effort.

## Impede Exports

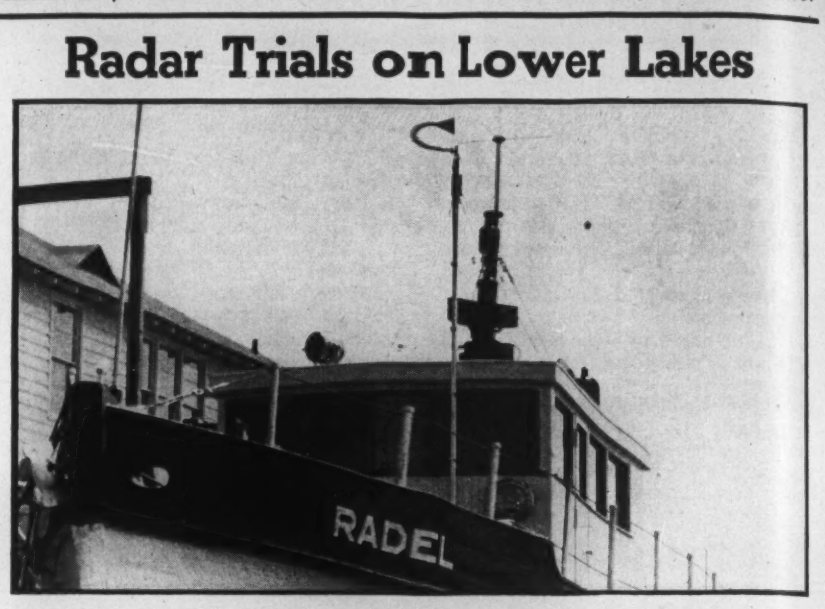
In conditions of full employment, the extra labor force required—100,000 — must represent a serious subtraction from the labor supply to exporting industry. It must also mean, as the Dominions and Colonies, as well as the U.S., have not been slow to point out, a reduction in the ability of Britain's oversea markets to take her goods.

And, by saddling the country with the burden of an uneconomic agriculture (cost, it has been officially declared, will not be allowed to interfere with the prosecution of the scheme), additional fuel will be heaped on the fires of inflation, and the general cost structure advanced so that the exporters' invoices threaten his trade.

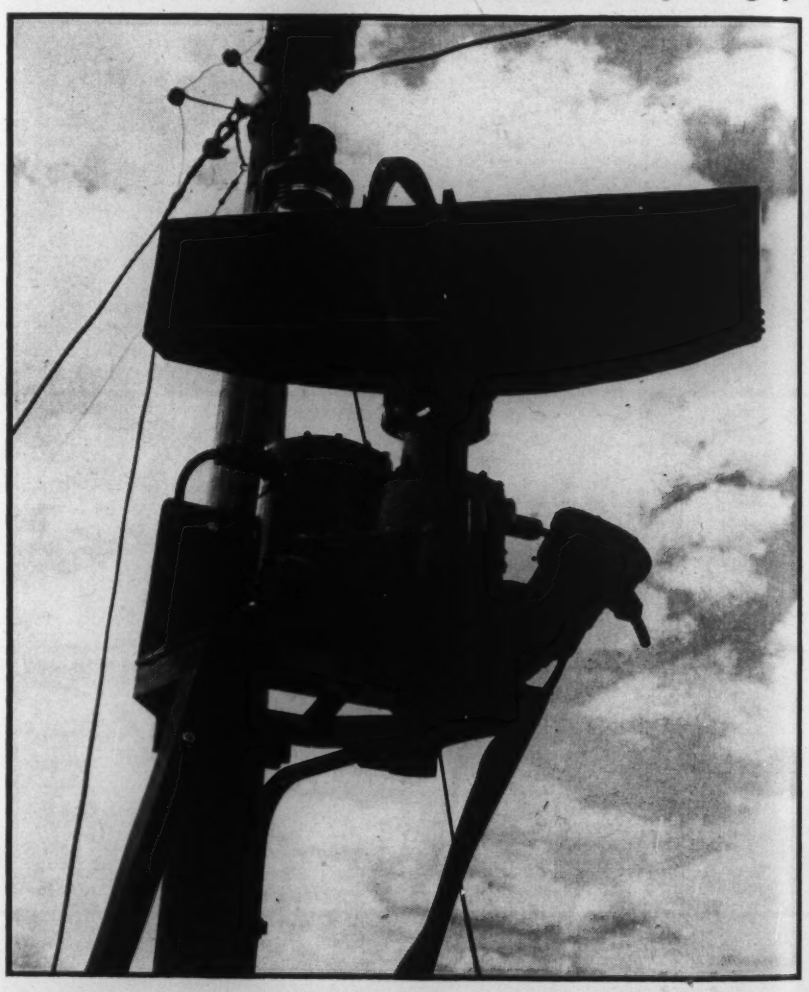
There is, of course, time enough for the Government to reverse, or at least significantly modify, its decision. But the disturbing thing is that no member of it seems to understand either that the agricultural program is a step towards an impossible self-sufficiency, or that carry-

*(Continued on Next Page)*

# Radar Trials on Lower Lakes




**A 65-ft., 35-ton vessel "Radel" has been fitted out by National Research Council with latest radar equipment and trials are being made on lower lakes to encourage more widespread use of radar on inland waters, and also to check effects of weather conditions on its efficiency. Seeing-eye**



**of the ship is power-turned three centimetre aerial (above); parabolic reflector sends radio waves, picks up echoes returned from shore and produces map-like image on screen in wheelhouse. H. Ross Smyth, (below), head of marine section of Council's Electrical Engineering**

*—Photos by Capital Press Service*

**and Radio Branch, skippers ship with specially-qualified crew of three.**

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# Foreign Trade Must Be Two-Way

By P. M. RICHARDS

IN THE years between the First and Second Great Wars, about three of each eight of Canada's workers, on the average, derived their livelihood, directly or indirectly, from foreign trade. Earnings from foreign trade constituted about one-third of Canada's annual national income. During and since the second war, our volume of export trade has been very large but its character has been decidedly abnormal; it has been maintained only by the granting of large credits, a condition which obviously must be ended at some point if we are to avoid financial catastrophe ourselves and yet which we cannot now see our way to ending without causing the most serious disruption of our national economy. A complication is that without cash income (in U.S. dollars or exchangeable for U.S. dollars) from overseas markets we cannot meet the rapidly mounting deficit on our own trading account with the United States.

It has been suggested that we may be forced to remake our economy in such a way that we shall be a lot less dependent on export trade. But just how this would be done was not indicated. It happens that this country has been equipped by nature to produce far greater quantities of wheat and minerals and lumber and wood products and fish than we can possibly consume ourselves; if we did not produce and export our surpluses of these products we could not pay for the coal and oil and steel and winter vegetables we do not produce at home and a large number of our people would have to seek new means of livelihood. If we could live without export and import trade, it could only be on a much lower standard of living than now.

## Quotas, Embargoes, Subsidies

Today's chaotic condition of international trade is ascribable only in part to war's destruction itself; it is actually due very largely to the desperate attempts of needy nations to win some individual advantage by discriminatory controls of trade and its financing. Though these may attain the specific end sought, the over-all effect is to create obstacles to, and thus diminish, the flow of international trade.

A great American, Benjamin Franklin, showed the fallacy in this kind of thinking in a letter dated London, July 7, 1767. He wrote: "Suppose a country, X, with three manufactures, as cloth, silk, iron, supply three other countries, A, B, C, but is desirous of increasing the vent (sale or opportunity to sell) and raising the price of cloth in favor of her own clothiers. In order to do this, she forbids the importation of foreign cloth from A. A, in return, forbids silks from X. Then the silk-workers complain of a decay of trade. And X, to content them, forbids silks from B. B, in return, forbids ironware from X. Then the ironworkers complain of decay. And X forbids the importation of iron from C. C, in return, forbids cloth from X. What is got by all these prohibitions? Answer: all four find their common stock of the enjoyments and conveniences of life diminished." The actions of the governments referred to by Franklin are astonishingly like those of today.

## Adam Smith's Common Sense

Why, apart from Canada's special dependence on it, do we need to trade internationally? Harold Gluck, a U.S. economist, points out that the basis of international trade is that it is always wise to buy in the cheapest market. The theory, he says, may be best understood by quoting the words of Adam Smith: "It is the maxim of every prudent master of a family, never to attempt to make at home what it will cost him more to make than buy. The tailor does not attempt to make his own shoes, but buys them of the shoemaker. The shoemaker does not attempt to make his own clothes, but employs a tailor. The farmer attempts to make neither the one nor the other, but employs these different artificers. All of them find it for their interest to employ their whole industry in a way in which they have some advantage over their neighbors, and to purchase with a part of its produce, or what is the same thing, with the price of part of it, whatever else they have occasion for. What is prudence in the conduct of every private family can scarce be folly in that of a great kingdom. If a foreign country can supply us with a commodity cheaper than we ourselves can make it, better buy it of them with some part of the produce of our own industry, employed in a way in which we have some advantage."

Ex-President Herbert Hoover has said that "World trade has become more of the nature of a common pool into which all nations pour goods and credit and from which they retake goods and credit... Trade in its true sense is not commercial war; it is vital mutual service. . . Every nation loses by the poverty of another. Every nation gains by the prosperity of another." Today our foreign trade is in danger; we need to do some clear thinking about it.

(*Continued from page* 34)

ing out a whole catalogue of ancillary programs is involved directly contrary to, and prejudicial to, the plan for increasing oversea trade.

Nor does it seem to have been perceived that it is contradictory in the highest degree for Britain to discuss ways and means of creating a closely-woven Empire economy, or a similarly intimate Western European economy, or both, and at the same time to prepare to be self-sufficient in the very categories which in any realistic economic association the other parties would expect to find the British market most open to accept, and in return for which they would be ready to accept British exports.

Such curious ignorance of the facts can hardly be expected to continue long. The homely implications of an expensive, forced, domestic agriculture and of a castration of exporting power would be too soon apparent.

But it will be too late if Britain has to learn by hard and bitter experience what she should have known at the outset from her own history and by the plain evidence of the case. For programs of self-sufficiency, once begun, are irreversible, since in carrying them out the whole anatomy of the nation's financial, industrial and agricultural life must be adjusted to their dictate and it becomes easier to deepen the error than to make the bold stroke of reversion towards sanity.

Fortunately, there is no lack of critics of the program in the House of Commons, and in the country, and they may compel the Government to take second thoughts.

## NEWS OF THE MINES

# East Sullivan Mines Preparing for Large Scale Production

**By JOHN M. GRANT**

EAST Sullivan Mines Ltd. in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec,—one of the wartime "drill-hole" operations—is today shaping up impressively in the big mine class. Incorporated in May, 1944, it was located in a muskeg quagmire entirely by geophysical work and its importance indicated by diamond drilling. A major copper-zinc ore body, also carrying values in gold and silver, has been established and plenty of room exists for still much greater development and increased tonnage possibilities. New and important ore which was not encountered in the surface diamond drilling program has been found underground and diamond drilling has indicated the persistence of ore bodies to 1,100 feet, or 700 feet below the deepest development to date. The mill site has been cleared to bed rock and in a recent report, James and Buffam, the company's consulting engineers, referred to the possibility that the mine could be brought into production during 1948. The initial mill rate will be 2,000 tons daily, with a later objective of 5,000 tons per day. It was intimated in the annual report some months ago that the net working capital of over $2,900,000 was believed sufficient to complete the programs of development and construction necessary to bring the property into production. A larger amount than this now appears necessary, and approximately $3,500,000 is the figure mentioned. It is anticipated the additional funds required can be raised by a loan, or a short term, low rate, bond issue.

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The three main ore bodies have been fully outlined at the second and third levels, and partially on the first, at East Sullivan Mines, and shaft sinking was resumed last month. The present objective of the shaft is 1,000 feet and it is expected to be completed in October. Three more levels are to be provided at elevations of 600, 750 and 900 feet. Although lateral work has been suspended while the shaft is being deepened some drilling continues on the existing horizons. The revised ore estimates recently by the company's consulting engineers, based on results from flat diamond drilling off the main line drives, are impressive, and exceed previous calculations. A total indicated reserve of 11,700 tons per vertical foot, in three ore bodies, is estimated from 40 diamond drill holes directed laterally over a total length of 1,200 feet on the third, or 450-foot level. On the second level, from 40 holes drilled underground over a total length of 1,150 feet, a total 9,500 tons per vertical foot, in the three main orebodies, is shown. Development of the West ore body has been completed on the first level and it shows 4,200 tons per vertical foot. Development of the Central ore body has been partially completed and as yet no work has been done on the east ore body. The over-all average grade for the ore so far disclosed works out around 2.2% copper, 1.2% zinc, 0.02 oz. gold and 0.45 oz. silver.

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A new listing on the Toronto Stoek Exchange is that of shares of Lencourt Gold Mines. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares 1,299,505 are issued. The company's property consists of nine claims in Louvicourt township, northwestern Quebec, north of and adjoining Buffadison, New Louvre and Bevcourt. A financing arrangement was entered into last spring with Buffalo Canadian Gold Mines and present plans call for diamond drilling from the 800-foot level at Buffadison. The head office of the company is in Montreal.

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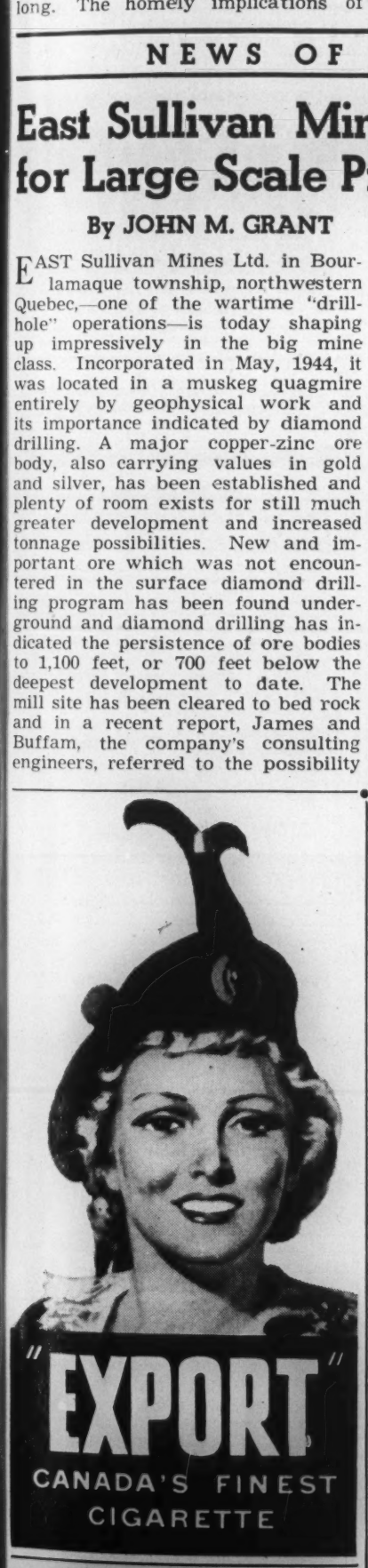
A sharp drop in the grade of ore from $9.13 in June to $8.58 in July caused a decline in gold bullion output of Ontario's gold mines from $5,898,517 to $5,467,735, and the production value for July was the lowest since February, 1947. Employment figures show a slight improvement from 12,601 in June to 12,665 in July. Daily average statistics, according to the Ontario Department of Mines, indicate that the industry milled 20,547 tons of ore, the lowest since January, 1947, and recovered 5,029 ounces of gold, the lowest since January, and 716 ounces of silver the lowest since April, 1947. Each day of the month under review, the industry produced $176,379 worth of bullion which is the lowest since February, 1947. Forty-one gold mines reported production. No return was received for July from Kirkland Golden Gate Mines as their mill is expected to be closed for several months.

•

A substantial interest has been acquired by Aubelle Mines in Quebec Labrador Development Co. Ltd., which holds a 1,000 square mile concession north of and on the same geological structure as the Ventures, Noranda and Hollinger concessions in New Quebec. Aubelle will manage the new company and will secure the services of a mining geologist familiar with iron ore deposits to advise in the preliminary survey, it reports. Quebec Labrador is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, $1 par value. Officers and directors include V. A. DeBilly, president; H. J. Darling, vice-president; Wm. McKee, secretary-treasurer; T. J. Day and M. Dumulon. A deposit has been made with the Quebec government covering the company's work requirements for the first two years. The area held is 16 miles in width. In addition to its concession, the

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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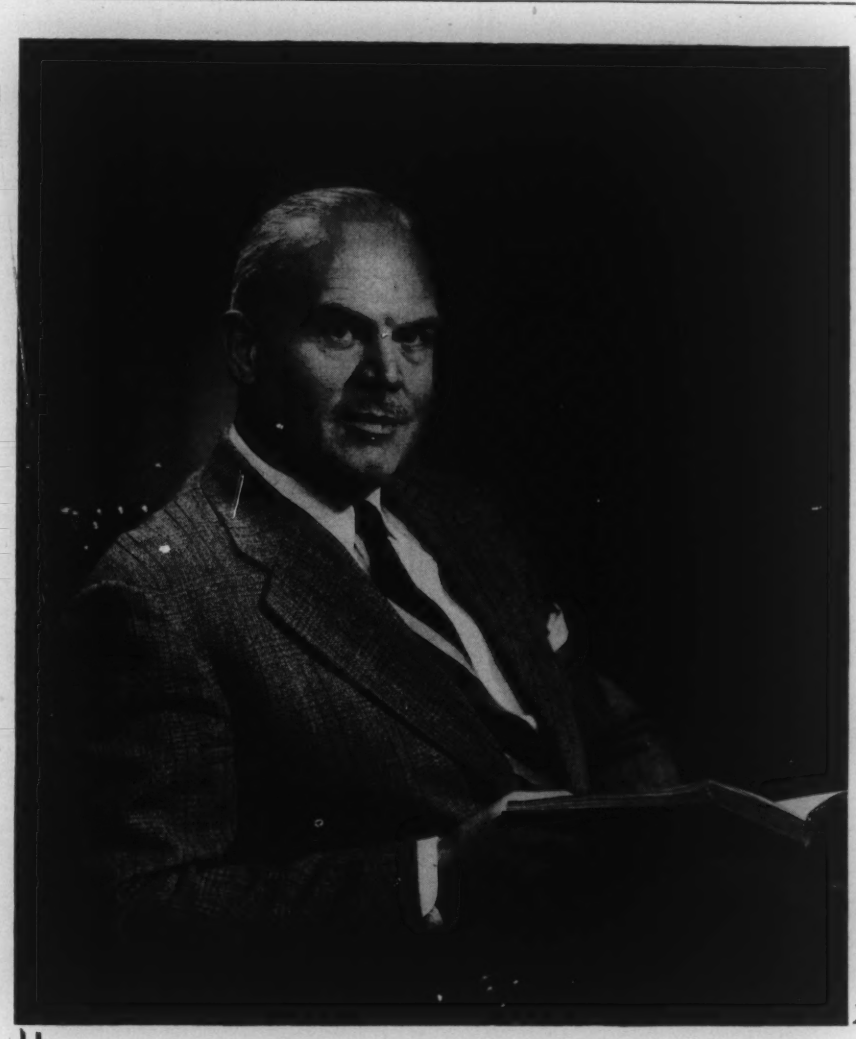

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# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*C.H.A., Brantford, Ont.* — Since WESTVILLE MINES suspended operations on its property in Villebon township, Quebec, an active search has been carried out for a new worthwhile property. A number of properties have been examined in both Ontario and Quebec and last May one was optioned in the Sturgeon Lake area in the Port Arthur district of Ontario. It comprises 44 unpatented mineral claims and its attractiveness, according to Franc Joubin, consulting geologist, lies in its general geological favorability and the known occurrence within its boundaries of gold mineralization in place and as "float." The company's plans call for drilling of the "carbinate zone" showing, prospecting for the source of the "highgrade float" and then to turn attention to prospecting for extensions of the known sub-commercial zones. There is already, Mr. Joubin states, some evidence to suggest that the source of the "float" and the extensions of the known zones may be one and the same thing. Funds to keep things going are said assured.

*W.B.A., Burlington, Ont.* — Yes, POWER CORP. OF CANADA'S earnings are up. Its report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, showed gross earnings at $1,811,043, compared with $1,727,011 for the previous year, an increase of $84,032. Net earnings at $1,435,278 increased $93,203 over last year. After payment of interest charges, $6 per share on the first preferred stock and $3 per share on the participating preferred ($50 par), earnings were equal to $1.07 a share on the common, as compared with 68 cents the previous year. Two dividends, totalling 50 cents a share, were paid on the common stock and $238,273 was added to surplus. The combined value of the company's investments in its subsidiary and affiliated companies, and other investments, based on available market prices or estimated fair values at June 30, 1947, was $26,945,017 against a book value of $26,755,250. The company's holdings in subsidiary and affiliated hydro-electric and utility companies comprise over 60 per cent of the total investments.

*C. H., Montreal, Que.*—I have no further information on the activities of PHILMORE YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES than the announcement some months ago that the mill and headframe were being put in shape for the reopening of the old workings. No activity is being carried out at the present time by WAMPUM GOLD MINES. Some surface work was done on the Rowan Lake property last year and this spring in preparation for diamond drilling and resumption of underground work. In addition to its share holdings of Newcor, Dogpaw Gold Mines and Harlight Gold Mines, Wampum last fall secured a group of 13 claims in the Groundhog River of Ontario. I understand Newcor holds 1,000,000 shares

## The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

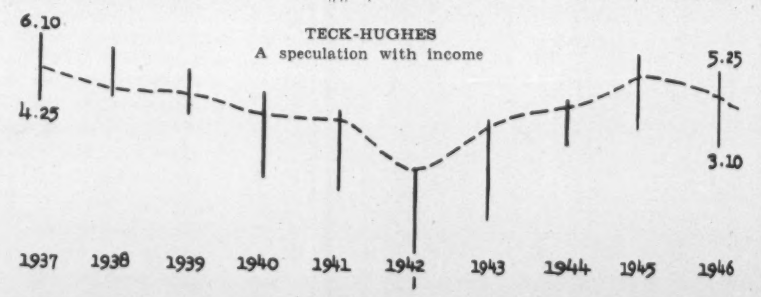
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

### TECK-HUGHES GOLD MINES LIMITED

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRICE 30 Aug., '47 | — $ 4.00 | | Averages | Teck-Hughes |
| YIELD | — 5.0% | Last 1 month | Up 6.8% | Up 3.8% |
| GROUP | — "B" | Last 12 months | Up 12.0% | Up 9.6% |
| RATING | — Average | 1942-46 range | Up 193.6% | Up 383.0% |
| INVESTMENT INDEX | — 94 | 1946-47 range | Down 37.9% | Down 40.9% |




SUMMARY: Teck-Hughes is one of the older Ontario mines and because it has always sold in the moderate price range class, many investors have owned shares at some time. Those who previously thought it had mined most of its better ore in the original Kirkland Lake property have seen this mine continue to yield excellent results; and to find the extension of its history indefinitely prolonged through control of Lamaque Gold and other subsidiaries.

Teck-Hughes affords a reasonable yield—higher than that of many gold mining stocks in this day of low returns. During the past year its Investment Index has been rising and one can assume that there is likelihood that the current dividend rate can be maintained.

There is nothing in a study of the market action of Teck-Hughes to lead one to believe that it will vary much from the movement of the averages as it has done over a long period. However, it provides plenty of opportunities for profitable participation in the mining industry if purchases are made during recessions in the general market for mining stocks.

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THE
**Toronto Mortgage Company**

**Quarterly Dividend.**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st October 1947

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th instant.

By order of the Board.
P. SIMMONDS,
Manager.

11th September 1947.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of the year 1947 was declared payable in Canadian funds on November 1, 1947, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on September 22, 1947.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 8, 1947.

Following the meeting Mr. W. M. Neal, Chairman and President, stated that the payment of this dividend was possible solely because of income derived from sources other than railway operations.

He added that while gross earnings from freight and passenger traffic had shown an increase compared with the previous year the higher wage rates and advances in prices of materials and supplies had resulted in a lower net railway income.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# Intermediate Stock Market Recovery Being Resumed?

BY HARUSPEX

Over the past twelve months the N.Y. stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, has fluctuated in a trough of about 16%. Twice the upper limits of this zone have been touched: twice, the lower limits. The last such occasion was in late July when the market stood at the upper limits, or about 187 in terms of the Dow-Jones average. Subsequently, that is, over the past seven weeks, to September 9, recession has been under way cancelling some 46% of the May-July gain.

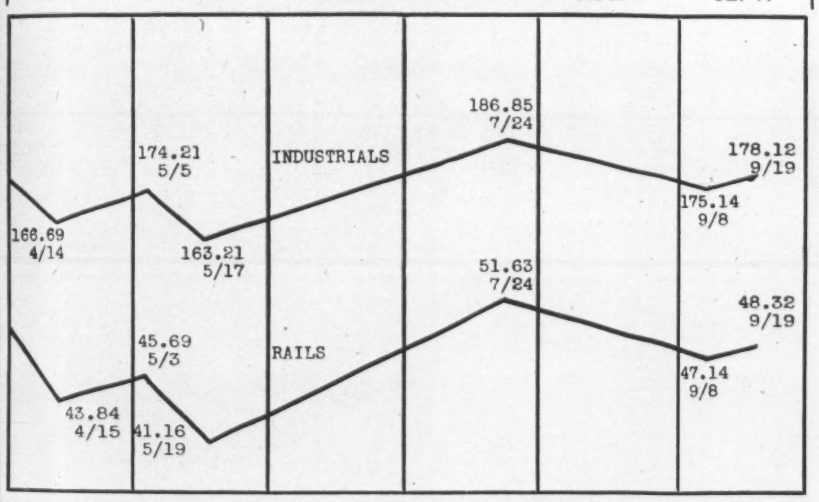
This recent setback, like the more drastic one running from February to May of this year, was inaugurated by an adverse turn in the foreign situation. On the earlier occasion relations with Russia was the upsetting factor. Currently, fear of British financial collapse and its implications on our heavy total of foreign exports has been the depressant. In both periods the domestic news background, while spotty, has favored upside operations.

Main factor in the domestic picture that favors a higher level of stock prices is earnings. Following the market drop in the last half of 1946, we pointed out the disparity between the relatively low market and relatively high earnings. It was not our thesis then, and we have not subsequently departed from this viewpoint, that the market had overdiscounted, by decline, the immediate business level. Accordingly we argued intermediate market advance of fair extent as in order.

Advance from October 1946 into February 1947 did take place but fell short of limits that seemed reasonable in view of the earnings level at that time. Following the upset on the Russian news, the market once more undertook some discounting of current earnings, but in late July was faced by the British problem. But for the fears engendered over these problems, the industrial section of the market, in our opinion, could have easily moved, in both February

(*Continued on Page* 40)

**DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES**




of Dogpaw Gold Mines located about 42 miles southeast of Kenora, Ont. The property previously was under option to Noranda Mines and they drilled 45 holes over a length of 3,700 feet. Assays as high as 3.82 ounces over 2.5 feet were obtained in one hole. The late Hugh C. McRae, vice-president of Newcor stated at the annual meeting that it was a bulk-sampling proposition and would require a mill of 1,000 to 1,500 tons if development proved up orebodies. The company is being qualified under the Securities Exchange Commission in the United States for sale of a block of 1,000,000 shares at 40 cents per share.

*A.J.C., Weston, Ont.* — The dividend of 31¼ cents a share on the 5 per cent $25 par cumulative preference shares of CANADA VARNISH CO. LTD., represents the initial disbursement on the shares and covers the quarter ending Sept. 30. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 22. An offering of 16,000 preference shares was recently made by R. A. Daly & Co. at $25 a share, with the proceeds being used for expansion and general corporate purposes. Authorized capital consists of 40,000 preferred shares, of which 16,000 shares are issued, and 200,000 no-par common shares, with 100,000 issued. The company is controlled by N. M. Davis Corp. and is located at Leaside, Ont.

*R.A.H., Pembroke, Ont.* — LOUVORE GOLD MINES has been inactive for a couple of years, but last year disposed of its six-claims in the Yellowknife area to Larderknife Gold Mines Ltd. for 250,000 of that company's shares. Two gold prospects are still retained, 21 claims in Louvicourt township, Quebec, and five claims in Blondeau township, Belleterre area, Quebec. The company was incorporated in May, 1944, and some surface work was carried out that year on the Louvicourt township property. I have heard of no plans for future work. The head office of the company is located at Room 805, 45 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

*C.H.L., Joliette, Que.*—A program of geophysical investigation and some further deeper drilling has been recommended for the property of RAINVILLE COPPER MINES, which has been inactive for several years. While the property, consisting of approximately 2,000 acres in Louvicourt township, Quebec, is well located geographically, considerable improvement in grade and ore would have to be indicated to assure a profitable operation even at the prices which have been prevailing. Several zones were reported disclosed by surface work and diamond drilling. The No. 4 zone was indicated for over 1,600 feet, a width of 18 feet and averaged 1.65% copper and 0.007 oz. gold per ton. It was reported at the annual meeting this year the company had about $26,000 to finance the new work. Frobisher Ltd. holds an option on 1,400,000 of the company's unissued 2,000,000 shares at prices which if exercised will net the treasury approximately $325,000.

*W. P. H., Kamloops, B.C.*—The authorized capital of LOUVICOURT GOLDFIELD CORPORATION was increased a couple of months ago by 600,000 shares to 3,500,000 shares and the offer of Federal Trading and Agency Ltd. of $900,000 for the 500,000 shares accepted. The commitment was a firm one, $250,000 to be paid when the new stock became available and the balance payable, $250,000 in three months, $200,000 in six months and $200,000 in nine months. The proceeds from the sale of shares are being used to discharge the current bank loan and provide sufficient working capital to meet costs arising from mine and mill expansion. Present mill capacity is between 500 and 600 tons daily and it is now averaging around 300 tons. A large percentage of feed is now coming from stopes and grade is expected to show material improvement. Up till now, owing to stope preparation being behind schedule, approximately one-third of mill requirements had been drawn from the low-grade surface dump and another third from development headings. There has also been heavy absorption in the mill circuit owing to the presence of coarse gold. Looking to further expansion two more ball mills with related equipment have been purchased, which will permit gradual increase in grinding capacity to 900 tons per day.

*J.E.A., New York, N.Y.* — Yes, a dividend of 10 cents a share was distributed by FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD. on May 31 and a further payment of 15 cents per share will be made on November 28 to shareholders of record November 4th. The total for the current year of 25 cents is the highest rate since 1940, prior to which for a number of years the company had paid 7½ cents quarterly, or 30 cents annually. The initial dividend was paid by Falconbridge in January, 1933, and there have been distributions each year since. Profits are running higher this year and for the first six months were 2½ times as much as in the corresponding period of 1946. In the second quarter net profit, after provision for depreciation, deferred development and taxes, was equivalent to 6.84 cents per share, as compared with 6.96 cents in the preceding three months. In the six months it earned 13.80 cents per share, as against 5.53 in the like six months of last year. Current assets as of June 30, 1947 of $9,019,141 included $3,601,573 of cash and accounts receivable and $3,000,000 of Victory Bonds, against current liabilities totalling $732,250, which left a working capital of $8,286,891, as against $8,416,365 a year earlier. In order that full production may be maintained in the years ahead the company has commenced opening up the McKim property and a program of opening up the main Falconbridge mine at depth. Shaft sinking has commenced in McKim to a depth objective of 1,200 feet. Beginning with the third quarter it is the intention to charge the development expenses at McKim and Falconbridge against current earnings, but it will be spread over a number of years, so that too heavy a charge will not come in the early years, when most of the work will be done.

**The Canadian Bank of Commerce**

**Dividend No. 243**

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 12th September 1947

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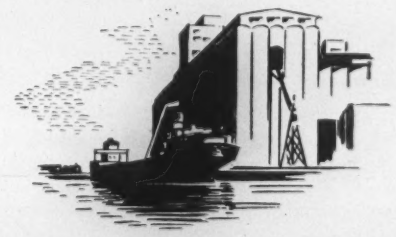

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ABOUT INSURANCE

# Smokers' Carelessness Leads the Known Causes of Fire Loss

By GEORGE GILBERT

**Everybody, whether the owner of insurable property or not, has a financial interest in bringing about a reduction in the yearly fire losses of the country and consequently in the rates charged for fire insurance, because the cost of fire insurance is included in the price paid for all goods and services.**

**As the amount of the fire losses measures the amount which, in addition to a sum for expenses and profit, the insurance companies must collect in premiums if they are to remain solvent and pay claims, the higher the fire losses the higher the premiums, and vice versa.**

IN SPITE of the public-spirited and well-directed fire prevention activities of such bodies as the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, the National Fire Protection Association, the Fire Marshals, and of the insurance companies in their individual and associated capacity, the public generally seem to remain indifferent to the mounting toll of life and property caused by fire and to make little effort to remove the main cause of this heavy annual drain on the country's resources, which is just plain carelessness.

In this country the civilian property loss by fire has increased from $22,735,264 in 1945 to $49,413,363 in 1946, while the per capita loss has increased from $2.01 to $4.01 during the same period. The figures for 1946, it is to be noted, do not include fire loss to the amount of $1,494,000 which occurred in National Defence and other Crown properties. In 1940 deaths by fire numbered 243, while in 1946 the number was 408. Of those who lost their life in fires in 1946, 164 were children, 166 were men and 78 were women. The heaviest loss of life occurred in urban and rural dwelling fires, in which 123 children, 52 men and 41 women lost their lives.

As at least 80 per cent of this loss of life and property could be avoided by taking simple precautions, it is difficult to understand the attitude of complacency which continues to exist towards the country's fire waste. With respect to the increased property fire loss, there are those who regard it as something to be expected in view of the greater industrial activity in the Dominion. They evidently think it is the business of the insurance companies to take care of these losses, and that they can well afford to pay them out of the premiums they have collected for this purpose.

## Many Losses Not Covered

But they are inclined to overlook the fact that not all fire losses are covered by insurance. Of the total civilian property loss by fire in 1946, $37,323,781 was covered by insurance, while $12,089,582 was not covered by insurance. They also do not seem to take into account that property destroyed by fire, whether insured or uninsured, is gone forever, and that while the individual property owner may be reimbursed to the amount of the insurance carried, the country's total resources are reduced in amount by the value of the property destroyed. In a time of scarcity of goods and materials like the present, such losses constitute a serious handicap to the nation's full peacetime recovery.

Among the known causes of fires reported in 1946, smokers' carelessness heads the list by a very large margin. Of the total of 48,831 fires of known origin, 18,964 were due to the carelessness of smokers, while undoubtedly many of the 6,569 fires reported of unknown origin were also due to the same cause. Ordinary care on the part of users of smoking materials would virtually eliminate such fires, which caused a known property loss of $3,474,371 last year.

Stoves, furnaces, boilers and smoke pipes caused the next largest number of fires in 1946, 5,697, with a property loss of $3,491,598, while electrical wiring and appliances were the cause of 4,832 fires, with a property loss of $4,203,019, followed by defective and over-heated chimneys and flues, which caused 3,494 fires, with a property loss of $1,780,402. Careless use of matches caused 2,819 fires, with a property loss of $672,881.

Hot ashes, coals and open fires were the cause of 2,478 fires, with a property loss of $870,875, while petroleum and its products caused 1,621 fires, with a property loss of $1,755,760. Sparks on roof were the cause of 1,479 fires, with a property loss of $681,770, and lights, other than electric, caused 1,206 fires, with a property loss of $588,279. Lightning caused 952 fires, with a property loss of $550,779, and exposure fires were the cause of 630 fires, with a property loss of $1,102,504.

Spontaneous ignition was the cause of 454 fires, with a property loss of $1,417,795, while incendiarism caused 306 fires, with a property loss of $638,632. In 1945 incendiarism caused 174 fires, with a property loss of $784,946, showing an increase for the year 1946 in the number of incendiary fires but a reduction in the amount of the property loss.

Miscellaneous known causes (explosions, fireworks, friction, hot grease or metal, steam and hot water pipes, etc.) accounted for 3,899 fires in 1946, with a property loss of $8,072,111, while the number of such fires in 1945 was 4,440, and the property loss, $4,785,639. Fires of which the cause was unknown numbered 6,569 in 1946, with a property loss of $20,112,597, while the number of such fires in 1945 was 5,838, and the property loss, $18686,131.

## Fires of Unknown Origin

Of the total property loss by fire in Canada in 1946, $49,413,363, $20,112,597, or 40 per cent, was caused by fires of unknown origin, showing the need of increased efforts on the part of those having to do with the extinguishment or investigation of fires in any way to ascertain how, why and where fires start, as it is only by the possession of such information, that remedial measures can be devised to lessen their number and severity.

It is not well understood that those without insurable property as well as those with insurable property have a


**NOTICE**

is hereby given that the London-Canada Insurance Company has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C 1105 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

B. W. BALLARD,
President and Managing Director

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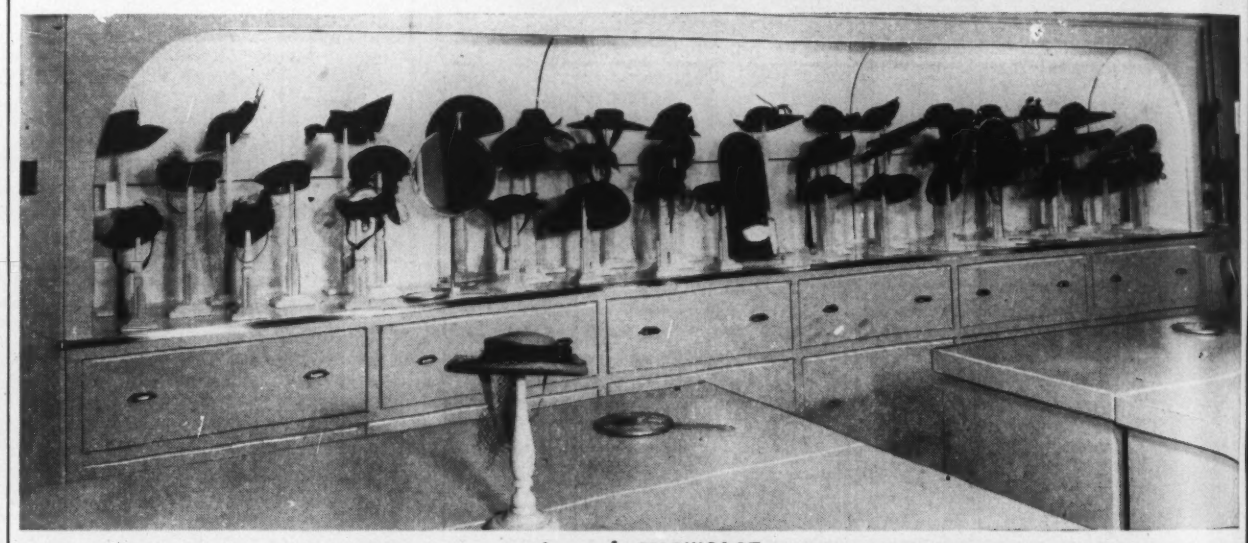

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financial interest in the reduction of the country's fire waste, because the cost of fire insurance is included in the price which is paid for all goods and services. In the case of manufactured goods, it is added to the price paid by the manufacturer for the raw material; it is also added to the price paid to the manufacturer by the wholesaler, to the price paid to the wholesaler by the retailer, and to the price paid to the retailer by the consumer.

As the rates charged for fire insurance must be based upon the fire losses of the country, it is obvious that everybody has reason to be concerned in bringing about the reduction of such losses to the greatest possible extent, as it is distinctly to the advantage of the individual as well as the country at large that the fire waste and consequently the cost of fire insurance should be reduced to the minimum.

It should be recognized that the primary responsibility for fire protection and fire prevention rests upon the public authorities; it is not the responsibility of the insurance companies, their business being to fix rates according to the loss experience and the hazards involved, so as to distribute the losses fairly among the insured, making allowances in the rates for improvements in the risks effected by the insured.

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## News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

company holds seven claims in Duverny township, Quebec.

•

Lunward Gold Mines has for the past three months been carrying on a diamond drilling program designed to fill in gaps along the No. 1 zone south-west and to secure detailed information by drilling several holes in each of three selected transverse sections across the zone. The three sections covered a 600 foot length along the zone. Values secured from 14 holes, cut grade, ranged from $1.71 over core length of 28 feet to $23.80 from a core length of two feet. Other values included $16.45 over 15 feet, $9.50 for core length of 92.5 feet, $8.10 for 16.5 feet and $5.15 for 74 feet. The adjourned special meeting of the shareholders on September 8th was adjourned again indefinitely. The delay is caused because of the results of the recent diamond drilling, which, although not completely correlated indicate an upward revision in original tonnage estimates and most likely a new site for the proposed shaft. It is expected when shareholders meet again that the directors will advance a proposal for increasing the capital or some similar arrangement.

•

A length of 96 feet of highgrade ore averaging 1.54 ounces ($53.90) across an average width of 4.2 feet was recently reported as having been exposed by drifting on the North zone on the 250-foot level at Discovery Yellowknife Mines. The south drift has produced very high-grade ore with several assays up in the ounces, J. C. Byrne, president, states. The ore developed to date is said to be approximately double the grade of that indicated by diamond drill holes that intersected this section of the vein at the 250-foot level. Three drill holes covering an additional length of over 200 feet, open at both ends, at this horizon, all returned good grade values. First ore results received from lateral work in the west zone on the 125-foot level are above expectations and are said to be of high grade calibre. A crosscut 245 feet in length has been completed and a line drive south is now out over 35 feet. Development of the west zone at Discovery is regarded as extremely important by the management due to tonnage possibilities.

•

A dividend of three cents per share has been declared by Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. payable November 1 to shareholders of record September 30. This will bring payments for this year to four cents a share, a payment of one cent a share having been made in May. Last year the company paid a total of three cents a share.

•

Elder Mines reports August shipments to the Noranda smelter of 7,014 tons, grading $5.92 per ton, while ore treated totalled 7,350 tons. Net production amounted to $41,357 from which there was a net operating profit of $11,860. Total operating costs per ton hauled for the month were $4.25, which in addition to mining, includes all development work. A second drifting machine is being added together with an underground diamond drill to speed up the development of the No. 3 vein, which was intersected earlier in the month at a point 620 feet south-east of the No. 1 vein. Sampling results of drifting on the No. 3 vein completed to the end of the month have been very gratifying, states A. H. Honsberger, manager. A length of 45 feet to the west of the crosscut averages $12.95 per ton across a width of 5.6 feet.

•

With declaration of a dividend of five cents per share, payable November 20 to shareholders of record September 30, Lake Dufault Mines is resuming distributions after a lapse of three years. A payment of two cents a share in 1944 was the previous one.

•

Underground development at the Discovery Yellowknife Mines property, located about 50 miles north of Yellowknife at Giague Lake, is providing confirmation of the rich ore-shoot located on surface. J. C. Byrne, president, advised late last month that 60 feet of highgrade ore across drift width had been opened on the 250-foot level, with visible gold continuing in both east and west drift faces. Face channel samples for the third drift round east averaged $146.75 across 5.5 feet. Face sampling of the fourth round east averaged $52.85 across 5.3 feet and car samples averaged $50. Average grade of ore drifted on to date is $60 per ton.

Eldona Gold Mines plans deepening of the present shaft another 500 feet to a depth of 1,000 feet, with the possibility that it will be continued to 1,500 feet. L. Chamberlin, head of

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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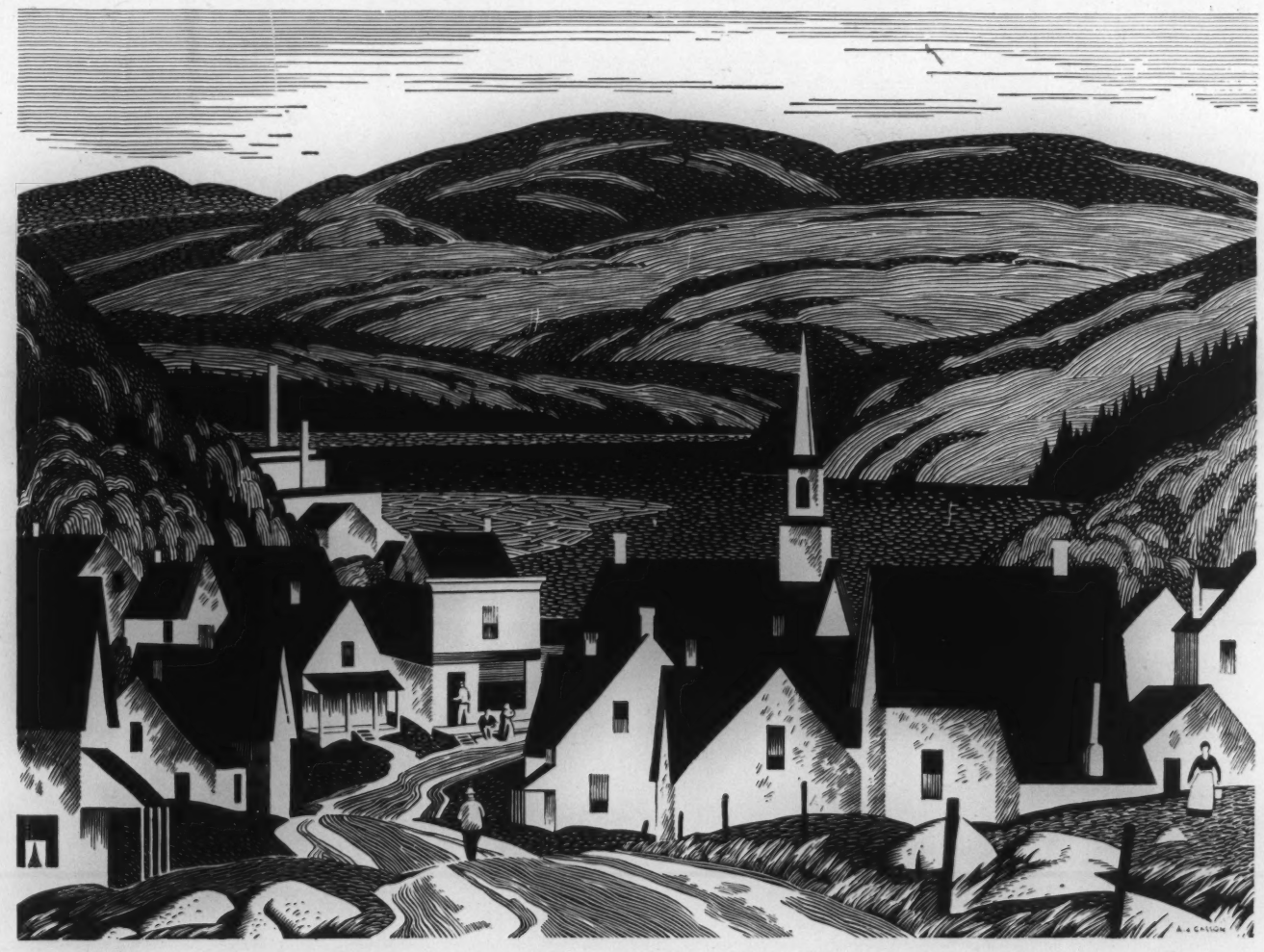

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Added together these 109 mills make a great industry, the largest manufacturing enterprise in Canada and one of the great industries of the world. In Canadian production pulp and paper heads the list, exceeding the value of wheat, gold, automobiles or any other commodity. In export trade pulp and paper again comes first and accounts for about one-fifth of the Canadian total. In Canadian employment, pulp and paper provides more jobs than any other manufacturing industry.

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109 mills, small and large, from coast to coast.


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Mr. R. H. Leckey, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent.

## News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 39)

Chamberlin Management Corporation which is supervising operations, reports that sufficient evidence is at hand to indicate the existence of one or more orebodies within the mass of sulphides located below the 500-foot level on which current diamond drilling is proceeding. The four diamond drills now in use are to be aimed in an easterly direction to outline the contours of the ore zone. While the results of holes U-35, 37, 38 and 39 are stated to be not equal in width to those obtained in hole U-36, which cut two wide zones totalling 153 feet, the regularity with which values are being cut at a period when the rake strike and dip of the orebodies is yet to be clarified is considered encouraging.

•

The first gold brick poured by McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines since production was resumed had an estimated value of $11,206. It represented output for the second half of August. Concentrates worth $2,100 also were produced and an estimated $4,000 is tied up in the mill circuit. First results exceeded expectations and it is likely now the mill rate will be gradually moved up to capacity.

•

The new steel headframe is being erected at Hasaga Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area, and the hoist is being installed. The hoist motor is on the way to the property. The plant and mill at the Uchi property, purchased last spring, is being dismantled for shipment during the winter. The mill rate at Hasaga has climbed to 300 tons and the grade is around $5. Stoping is underway on two of the new levels, the 1,800 and the 2,000. While the 2,000-foot level did not start off too favorably it is now said to be looking better. On the third of the new levels, the 2,200, work has not been advanced as far as the ore zone.

•

A diamond drilling program with the objective of intersecting and extending the known ore conditions below original underground workings at the new Jacknife Gold Mines property, near San Antonio, in Manitoba, is reported yielding encouragaging values. Jacknife holds 50% interest in the claims and a new company is proposed to take over the holdings. Last month nine claims were staked near the new property and another group of nine claims is being staked. Work carried out some years ago indicated the shaft zone to have a length of 2,000 feet and it was explored on five levels partially to a depth of 525 feet and over an entire length of 760 feet.

• •

## Intermediate Recovery Being Resumed?

(Continued from Page 37)

and July, beyond the peaks actually attained. The question now arises as to whether completion of the recovery is now to be witnessed.

During the course of the seven-week irregularity from the July tops, mildness in the volume of daily trading has been an outstanding feature. This phenomenon, during recession, is indicative of lack of liquidating pressure and, from the technical approach, generally implies renewed advance. On September 17, this implication was further strengthened when market advance occurred to the accompaniment of a 1.26-million-share turnover, or the highest volume registered since July 29. If the Dow-Jones rail and industrial averages can now move decisively out on the upside of the narrow trading range that has characterized their action since August 8, these favorable volume indications, from the technical approach, would be confirmed. Closes in both averages at or above 50.42 and 182.05, would represent such upside emergence.

Under the circumstances, that is, resumption of the intermediate recovery movement interrupted in February and again in July, the market, so far as domestic conditions on this continent are concerned, should have a favorable background in which to gain points. Soldiers' bonus in the U.S.A. spending will be helping retail trade, prospects of further sales expansion will reside in the dropping of installment credit controls on November 1, and fourth quarter dividend increases will probably be generous. Under such conditions the industrial average could move toward the upper limits of the 185/195 zone that has been mentioned from time to time in these columns since last October as an objective and, if the earnings picture holds through the fourth quarter, could exceed such upper bracket.

Looking beyond the immediate present, we see a number of factors, as discussed recently, warranting continuation of a conservative attitude as concerns the market's broader trend. On the present assumption, then, that such recovery as may lie ahead will be of intermediate character only, we would continue the policy of holding funds partially in cash or bond reserves.


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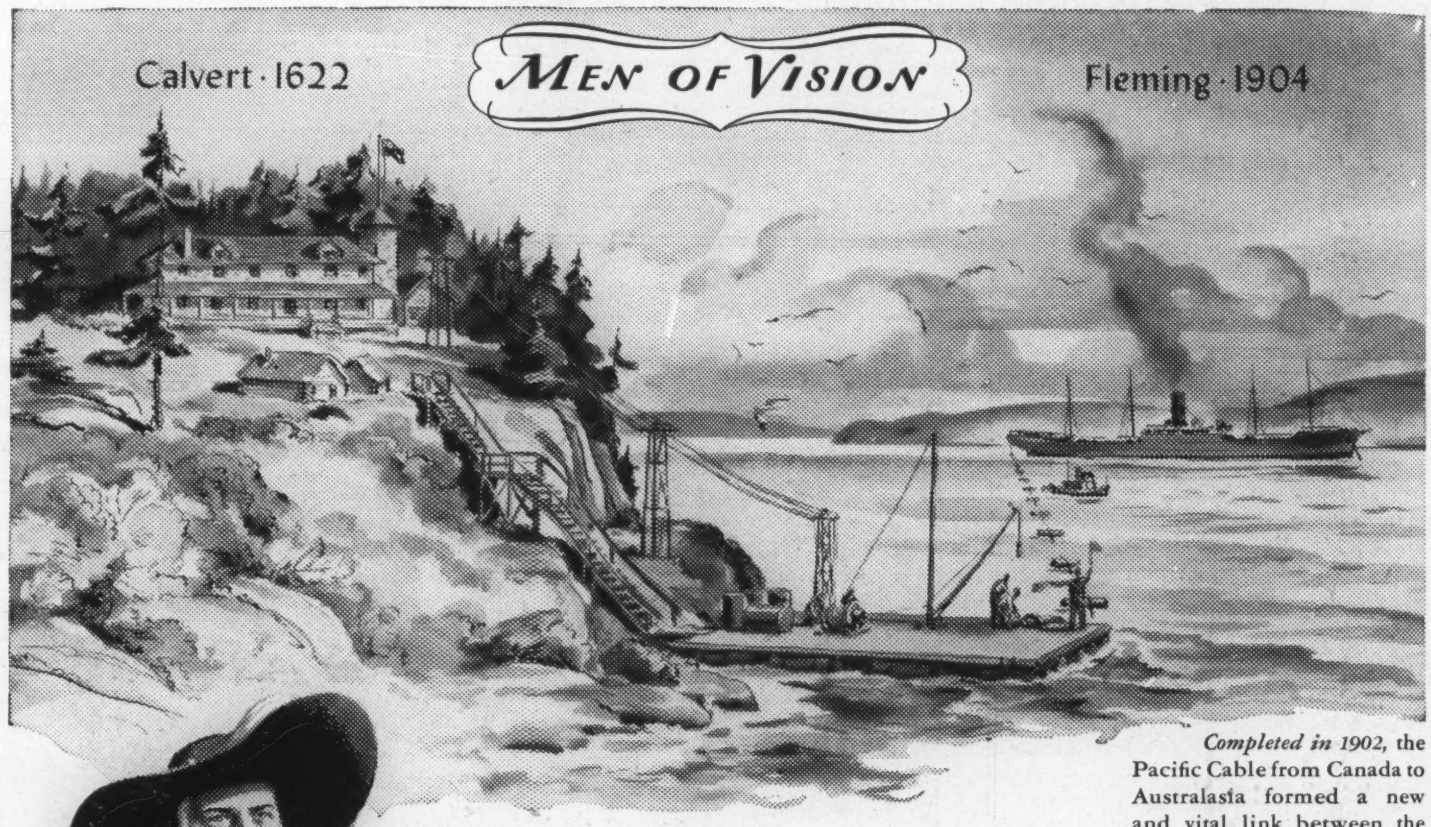

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. . .

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*Clear heads call for . . . a United Canada*

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